BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

COMPRISING

THE LIVES AND RECORDS

OF MANY OF

THE LEADING MEN CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF

BANKS AND BANKING

IN AMERICA.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

AND

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

With numerous Portrait and Building Engravings on Steel and Stone, from Photographs taken from Life, and Engraved by our First Artists.

NEW YORK:
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BIOGRAPHIES.

Biography is the most important feature of history, for the record of lives of individuals appears to be invested with more vitality and interest than the dry details of general historical narrative. In biography the attention is not distracted by a multiplicity of leading and disconnected events, but every incident that is related serves to illustrate the character of some eminent person, and is another light by which we can see more clearly the elements which form their being.

The gentlemen whose biographies make so large a portion of this work have not been selected on account of their wealth, their social position, or their particular avocation, but from other and more worthy motives. In the number are embraced the professions and most of the other callings of life, and they find a place in this book from the circumstance that they excel in their respective vocations—are men of sterling virtue, and in their efforts to establish position and fortune they have given wealth, stamina and character to the State. We have no favorites to support, no political or sectarian interest to advance, but in choosing the subjects of these biographies have been guided by a sense of duty and a wish to pay some tribute to well deserved merit.

Biographies of those who have become identified with the progress of the great State—who have guided and directed its business currents year by year, swelling with the elements of prosperity, and who have left the

impress of their genius and judgment upon the legislative enactments of our State—must be sought after with avidity, and must be fraught with useful information.

It will be a source of satisfaction to the reader to know that the biographies of individuals who adorn this work are not drawn by the flighty imagination from airy nothingness, but represent the lineaments of men nearly all of whom are living, who have achieved lofty positions, are still active in the busy, bustling world, and afford standing examples of business excellence and moral and social virtues.

In writing the lives of these men, the author has not attempted to swell facts beyond their proper magnitude, for the incidents which make up the biographies are of sufficient importance in themselves to vest them with interest without the adventitious aid of the imagination.

J S Archibald

G. Allen

Alden, Caleb, was born in Barnet, Vt., in 1807, and was the seventh of a family of eight children. Caleb received a few months' schooling each winter, spending the summer months on his father's farm. When 19 he went to Westfield, and was engaged by Ezra Alden as overseer of work on the New Haven and Northampton canal, then in process of construction, which position he held about two years. In the spring of 1829 he went to Maryland, and took a contract for building locks on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, at the Great Falls of Potomac, remaining in that section on that and work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad till about 1832 or '33. He then returned to Westfield and formed a company with his late employer, Ezra Allen, to complete the New Haven & Northampton canal. When finished he was made its superintendent from the day it opened, and there remained until it was closed to make way for the building of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. While holding the above position, he, with Mr. Allen, built several bridges for the Baltimore & Allenton Railroad, near Chester. He also built some highway bridges near Farmington, Conn. Was also one of the contractors on the Connecticut River Railroad. He afterwards opened a flour and feed store in Westfield, whch he kept many years. On the closing of the canal, Mr. Alden took a contract for building that section of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, between the State line and Northampton. This completed his contracting career. He, after this, was called upon by a cotton mill of North Oxford, to help it out of trouble, which he did by taking full charge of the institution and running it about a year; and though he knew nothing of the business, he, by his tact, financiering and good management, left the mill in good shape. Mr. Alden was one of the original prompters to start the Westfield, now First National Bank of Westfield, and became one of its directors from the day it was incorporated, a position he kept until his decease. Was one of the original Trustees of the Westfield Savings Bank, and Trustee of the Westfield Academy for about fifteen years. In 1853 he sold out his mercantile business in Westfield, and, after taking two years' rest from business cares, he was called upon by a friend in the whip manufacturing business for

help. He took charge of this institution, and at the end of eighteen months had so well succeeded in getting the business on a sure and solid foundation, that he withdrew, leaving his friend and his business in first class condition. In 1856 he started in business with one Goodell, in Springfield, but in 1857 he ran the business alone. During this time, by the failure of a New York house, who had a mill in Springfield, and to whom Mr. Alden had furnished wool, he came into possession of stock and fixtures of their mill, and thus was compelled, as it were, to go into the manufacturing business. The firm was known as Caleb Alden, though a Mr. Ripley was a partner with him. In 1860, he, with C. W. Chapin and Stephen Bemis, formed a partnership as wool dealers, they buying up large quantities and holding; but the price of wool so decreased, that they either had to sell at a great loss or use it up in some way. Mr. Alden suggested that there were two ways to prevent heavy losses—one to buy up more wool, the other to manufacture it. They chose the latter way, rented four woolen mills, all of which Mr. Alden had full charge of. When stock on hand was all used up, the partnership dissolved; this was in the latter part of 1861. In 1863 he bought the property and mill then occupied by him and bought out Mr. Ripley, operating the mill alone until the time of his death. In 1864 he moved his family to Springfield, where his sons still live and carry on the business left by their father. Mr. Alden was twice married—the first time to Miss Sarah Blood, of Bristol, Conn., by whom he had five children, all of whom died when quite young. He was married a second time, to Miss Wealthy Allen, of Westfield, by whom he had three children, of whom two sons, J. C. and E. A. Alden, still live, and of whom mention is made in this article. Mr. Alden departed this life March 27, 1872, and his loss was one universally felt by all who knew him. He had no one to thank but himself for his success in life. He was a man of marvelous business sagacity and perseverance. For honesty and integrity he had no superior. Mr. Alden was very benevolent, but it was unaccompanied by ostentation or display. He was universally loved and respected, and mourned by all classes of citizens, and during his life did more to further the interests of others than any one in the community in which he lived.

Arms, George A., a man who, from an humble position and by his own efforts, has risen to affluence and social position, and through all the events of a checkered life has preserved his integrity unimpeached, well deserves the pen of the historian and to be held up as a model to posterity.

George A. Arms was born at Deerfield, Mass., March 7th, 1815, and is the son of Christopher T. and Alice Arms, both of Deerfield. Until the subject of this sketch was 14 years of age, he was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. After this, his parents moved to Lower Canada, and for six months he attended school there. After a few years his father and family returned to Greenfield, Mass., where George worked on a farm for two seasons; he came to the conclusion that farming would not make money fast, and having ambition to make his mark in the world, he, when nineteen, started out in search of fortune with a pack on his back. He arrived at Boston with $1.20 in his pocket, though after a few weeks found a situation in a store at $25 per annum with board. His desire to progress, and the natural adaptability he showed to become a business man, soon found for him a better position with $100 per year and board. At the end of the first twelve months he left his situation to enter the wholesale trade, which he thought better suited to his taste and ideas. Here he remained until the hard times of 1837, when he was compelled to give up his position. He then returned home and remained idle a few weeks. He then went to Northfield, and entered the employ of B. B. Murdock, on trial. In three months he here secured a permanent position at his own figure. In three years his employer offered him a partnership. For reasons of his own he declined, and in 1841 he commenced business for himself. This he carried on successfully for seven years, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to sell out his good will and business. He together with his family moved to Columbus, Georgia. One winter there much improved his condition, and he started homeward, stopping at Evansville, Ind., where he purchased what is known as a "prairie schooner" and horses, and took a trip of about one thousand miles in his newly purchased vehicle. During this trip he settled his brother permanently on

a farm. Soon after this he arrived home and embarked in business, opening a store at Bellows Falls, Vt., dealing principally in clothing and furnishing goods. One year later he took in a partner and added the manufacture of clothing to his already growing business. The manufacturing business proved very successful; in it they employed over one hundred hands. After four years he sold out his entire interest to his partner, intending to start building bridges and depots for railroads. The explosion of the railroad in Canada put a stop to his operations, and he returned for a short rest to his native town. Soon after he removed with his family to Ohio, where he commenced coal mining. This was in 1856. Here he remained two years, doing a successful business. In 1858 he settled in Greenfield and engaged in the hardware business, together with agricultural seeds, fertilizers, and house furnishing goods. This he continued successfully, and for over ten years he has also been associated with the manufacturing business, being one of the original incorporators of the Barkus Vice Company. In 1874 they united with the Millers Falls Manufacturing Company, and both formed what is now known as the Millers Falls Company. Mr. Arms is and has been one of the directors since the incorporation, and is one of the principal stockholders of the present company, which has never failed to pay a dividend since its organization. He has been successful in all of his business pursuits, from a rare combination of industry and judgment, which has ever restrained him from embarking in visionary projects, and kept his energies properly directed, adding to and extending his business operations.

Mr. Arms is a child of Massachusetts, and has been nursed amidst her institutions. He has, through a long course of successful life, showed himself worthy of all honor, and the State in which he first drew his breath can hope all things from his talents, patriotism and integrity.

Arnold, Harvey, born in the town of Adams, June 16th, 1806, died September 4th, 1876.

He was identified with the business interests of his native place nearly half a century, and during the greater part of that period he made the most considerable figure amongst its citizens.

Harvey Arnold

Receiving an academical education at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., he began the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Hodges, to whose daughter he was subsequently married.

Compelled by ill health to abandon his studies, he entered upon his career as a manufacturer in the spring of 1828, when he associated himself with his brother Oliver and with Mr. Nathan Blinn, under the firm name of Arnold, Blinn & Co.

They began operations with only fourteen looms, and in unpretentious quarters, occupying a portion of Hodges, Sanford & Co.'s woolen factory, which stood on the site of the present Union Mill. Here they continued until 1831, when they secured a water privilege immediately above that of Hodges, Sanford & Co. and there built the Eclipse Mill, which they jointly occupied with Edmund Burke, each operating twenty-one looms.

Four years afterwards, the Arnold Bros., purchasing the interest of Nathan Blinn and the machinery of Edmund Burke, established the firm of O. & H, Arnold, and in 1836 they still further extended their operations by buying of Hodges, Sanford & Co. the building known as the Slater Mill, which was situated a short distance above the "Eclipse," and which was also erected in 1831. They now controlled nearly a hundred looms, and found a ready sale for their goods at the hands of Turner & Lafflin, of the Union Print Works.

The failure of this firm in 1837 compelled the Arnold Bros. to suspend, and finally rendered necessary the sale of all their property.

This was a severe blow to Harvey Arnold, but he quickly recovered from its effects, and in 1844, himself, J. B. Jackson, and J. D. Stewart obtained a lease of the Union Print Works, and under the style of Arnold, Jackson & Co. entered into the business of calico printing. Still retaining his interest in the Print Works, he formed, in 1846, a copartnership with Oliver and John F. Arnold, and under the firm name of O. Arnold & Co. recovered control of the Eclipse and Slater mills; and in 1848 bought the Arnoldsville Mill property in South Adams.

The Slater Mill was abandoned in 1855, and its water power united

to that of the Eclipse Mill, whose capacity was at once increased to one hundred and fifty looms.

In 1856 the firm of O. Arnold & Co. formed a limited copartnership for five years with the owners of the Union Print Works, which they operated under the style of Arnold & Gaylord, Agents; and in June of the same year, they, in company with A. P. Butler, purchased of the assignee of Joseph L. White's estate the Phœnix Mill property on Main street, subsequently sold a part of their interest therein to A. J. Ray, and with him continued business as the firm of Arnolds & Ray.

The term of O. Arnold & Co.'s limited copartnership with the owners of the Union Print Works having expired, the Arnold Bros. organized in 1860 the firm of Harvey Arnold & Co., and built the Arnold Print Works on Marshall street.

These works covered about four acres, and had a capacity for the production of 50,000 yards of prints daily.

From this period until the time of his death Harvey Arnold gradually extended his business connections. He became the principal stockholder in and the President of both the Williamstown and North Pownal Manufacturing Companies, controlled the operation of a thousand looms, and was recognized as the leading manufacturer of cotton cloths and calicoes in Western Massachusetts.

He established a commission house in New York City for the sale of the Arnold Prints, and for a series of years made weekly trips to that city, giving his personal attention to the sale as well as the manufacture of his goods.

Harvey Arnold was the directing force in every firm of which he was a member, and the reliance which his associates placed upon his judgment was justified by the success that almost invariably crowned his undertakings. Fire and failure at last combined to impair the fortune he had accumulated, and the death of his estimable wife hastened the termination of his own busy, instructive and honorable career.

Harvey Arnold was as affable in the social as he was persistent in the business walks of life; and the employee felt no less than the capitalist the charm of his urbanity.

F. C. Lunan

L. C. Pomis -

He early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ever afterwards one of its staunchest supporters.

His religion was a radical belief, and although it never led him into vehemence of discussion or fervidness of worship, it opened before him a noble prospect for the exercise of—one might almost say—an unexampled generosity.

To the Church itself he gave nearly $50,000; to many of its members he lent his influence and his money with a freedom and upon a kind of security that spoke well for his confidence in the honorableness of human nature. But beside being one of the most generous of donors, he was also one of the most sagacious of counsellors, and the religious society, which was so largely indebted to him for financial assistance, also experienced the benefit of his judicious advice, of his executive talent, and of his exact, business-like methods.

Barnett, General James, President First National Bank. Born in Otsego Co., N. Y. 1821, lived in Cleveland since 1826. Senior member of the wholesale hardware house of George Worthington & Co. Served in the war of the rebellion, organized and went to the field with the First Reg. Ohio Light Artillery, consisting of twelve light batteries of six guns each, served as Chief of Artillery on the Staff of General Rosecrans, and as commanding officer of the Artillery Reserve of the Army of the Cumberland; has been connected with the First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, since ten years, and its President since 1875.

Bemis, Stephen Chapin, was born in Harvard, 1802, and was the son of Rev. Stephen Bemis, a Congregational clergyman, the pastor of the church of Harvard up to the time of his death; his mother was a Springfield lady, and the daughter of Phineas Chapin of Chicopee. Mr. Bemis and one sister composed the family, the latter was the wife of Deacon John Pendleton of Willamansett, who died many years ago. Stephen received only a common school education, and at the age of 14 left home and moved to Springfield, where he entered the store of his grandfather, Deacon Joseph Pease, as clerk. He at an early age showed great aptitude for trade, and so well did he succeed in his position, that at the age of 18, or in 1820, he

was admitted to the partnership of his late employer, who, four years later, or in 1824, sold out his entire interest to Stephen, who then formed a partnership with Chester W. Chapin, who is a distant relative, and who had been carrying on an opposition store for three years on the opposite side of the street. The firm of Chapin & Bemis continued business for three years, when Mr. Chapin withdrew, and soon after commenced his memorable career as a public carrier. In 1830 Mr. Bemis, having been very successful in his business, sold out his store and bought out the mill privilege at Willamansett, where he erected a large building for the manufacture of woolen cards, augers, and mechanical tools. He also built a number of boarding-houses for his employees and commenced operations with a large number of hands.

The following year he moved his family to Willamansett, and soon after opened a country store. The business had hardly become thoroughly established when the factory was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt. After carrying on a large and flourishing business for several years, he became somewhat embarrassed financially, and removed to Troy, N. Y., where he carried on the hardware business till 1843, when he moved to Springfield to engage in the same branch of business. In the mean time, the Willamansett factory had been sold, the card-making department discontinued, and the tool manufacture transferred to Springfield, where the business was pursued at the shops on the Mill River in company with Amos Call, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Bemis & Call. About the year 1845, he engaged in the retail coal trade in company with Chester W. Chapin, and opened the second coal yard in the city. Mr. Chapin was for many years interested in the Bemis & Call Tool Company, and when Blanchard & Kimball's Springfield locomotive works, which formerly stood on Lyman street, the site of the Wason Car Company, were sold under the hammer, Messrs. Chapin & Bemis purchased the entire stock, which they resold to a Missouri railroad at a great advance, making one of the best financial operations in which Mr. Bemis was ever engaged. In 1850 Mr. Bemis removed his business to the old store in the Pynchon House Block, and having there increased facilities added to his trade a

heavy line of iron and steel. In 1853 Mr. Bemis built the building now occupied by Bemis, Phillips & Co., and Bemis & Call, and on its completion Mr. Bemis sold out the large hardware department of his business to his son, S. A. Bemis & H. C. Miner, who were known as S. Augustus Bemis & Co.

In 1867 Mr. Bemis had an attack of paralysis of the brain, the same disease was the immediate cause of his death, brought on by over work and constant application to business, and the following year withdrew from all active pursuits, disposing of his business to his sons and their partners. Mr. Bemis lived from that time till his death in strict retirement, and only occasionally was he seen on the street. He was a director of the Agawam Bank from 1863 till 1869, and President of the Hampden Savings Bank for fifteen years prior to 1871, during which time the bank did not lose a dollar. He held many offices and places of trust, his first official duties dating back to about 1830, when he was appointed Postmaster of Chicopee. He was Tax Collector for Springfield in 1834; the following year a member of the Board of Selectmen. In 1837 he was chosen to the Legislature of Springfield the same time that Edward Everett was elected Governor. Up to this time he had been a staunch Whig, but he ever after affiliated with the Democratic party. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governors Boutwell, Banks, and Bullock, and was afterwards Coroner for Hampden County. In the old times, he was Fire Warden, and his long pole is still preserved as a family relic. He was one of the engineers of the fire department in its earliest days, and was a member of the Board of Alderman for 1856 7 and 8. In 1861 he was elected Mayor by the Democrats, defeating a good man of the other party, and the following year was re-elected, defeating Henry Alexander, Jr. Mr. Bemis was one of the old war Democrats; and never did the fiery enthusiasm of his nature show to better advantage than during those early rebellion days when he worked with his whole soul to aid in raising and equipping troops for the front. His prominence in the party was by no means local, for he was several times a Delegate to the National Democratic Conventions. Had an ardent temperament joined to an iron will—

never gave up or turned back. In manner, quick and impulsive, and at times almost passionate, but under all was the warmest kind of heart.

In 1828 Mr. Bemis was married to daughter of Rev. Dr. G. Keel of Chicopee, by whom he had seven children. His wife and children still survive him.

Betz, John F., was born 8th April, 1831, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany. He came to America in 1832 with his parents, and lived in Philadelphia, afterwards settling at Schuylkill Haven and Pottsville, Pa., where the subject of this sketch received a common school education. In 1844 he served as an apprentice with D. G. Yuengling, father of the present New York brewers, and stayed with him as foreman until 1852. After this he went to Europe, where he practiced brewing with Paul Kolb, at Stuttgart, Germany. From there he went through Austria and Bavaria, where he trained himself thoroughly in brewing and malting, returning in 1853 and located in New York City, where he commenced business with H. Clausen in Forty-fourth street. This continued about five years. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Betz carried on the business with Mr. Foote. In a short time Mr. Betz bought his interest and assumed sole management. Here he remained until 1865, when he leased his brewery, and started business in Richmond, Va., with D. G. Yuengling and John A. Byer. This continued four or five years, when he, in 1867, went to Europe and practiced brewing at Dreher's brewery, Vienna. In 1869 he returned to America, and leased (Gaul's) his present brewery in Philadelphia, which he still continues. In 1873 he became a partner with H. Elias, New York City, which still continues. In 1874 he assumed the management of the Forty-fourth street brewery. In 1875 he took an interest in the Star brewery, Bauer & Co., proprietors. In 1874 he built a malt house on St. John street, Philadelphia—capacity 175,000 bushels annually—and run another malt house on Front street—capacity 30,000 bushels. He has also large investments in railroads and mining interests, which have amassed for him considerable fortune.

Bogle, George, President of the Columbia (Pa.) National Bank, was born at Columbia, Pa. Mr. Bogle received a common school education and was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet making, which he never followed, it being distasteful. He turned his attention to the lumber trade, which he followed successfully for many years. About six years ago he discontinued it, however, and entered the milling business, which, like all other business ventures with him, has proved successful. He has been successful from a rare combination of industry and judgment. He can enjoy the fruit of the seed he has sown whilst his nature is susceptible of enjoyment and the stamina of life not weakened and decayed. He has all the elements of happiness within his reach, and they are of his own creation.

Briggs, George Nixon, was born among the hills of Berkshire, Mass., on the 12th of April, 1796. He was the youngest but one of twelve children of Allen and Nancy Briggs, both born in Rhode Island. He was but seven years old when the family removed from South Adams and made a new home in the village of Manchester, Vermont. There, in sight and within the shadows of the Green Mountains, the most susceptible years of his young life were passed. He helped his parents at home till they again removed to the State of New York, and White Creek, Washington County, became their abode, and the scene of important experience to the subject of this sketch. He received only a limited education, and when asked at what college he graduated, he replied: "At the hatters' shop." At about the age of sixteen he attended for one year a regular grammar school.

In August, 1813, with five dollars he had earned at haying, he left home to go studying law or medicine, and, with his trunk on his back, went to Berkshire County, Mass., penniless, his brother aiding him a little till 1816, when he died.

In 1813 Mr. Briggs entered the law office of Esquire Kasson, at South Bend. In 1814 he removed to Lanesboro, where he pursued his studies in the office of Luther Washburn till 1818, when he was admitted to the bar.

A few months prior to this event of his life he was married to Harriet, only daughter of Ezra and Ziphenia Hall, of Lanesboro. For twelve years Mr. Briggs steadily and successfully pursued his path, and in 1830 his popularity found a demonstration in the voice of the people by his election as a member of Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, including, besides Berkshire, part of Hampshire County. For twelve consecutive years Mr. Briggs represented the eleventh district in Congress, when he retired; but he was not long permitted to hide himself in the grateful obscurity of his quiet village home, and in 1843 the people of the commonwealth whose interests he had watched over in the councils of the nation nominated him the choice of the next Governor. His name was greeted from the seaboard to the westernmost hills. He was triumphantly elected. The State was filled with a result deemed so auspicious to its highest interests. Soon after the year 1844 was ushered in, George N. Briggs went to Boston to assume the functions with which the State of Massachusetts had invested him. The successive winters from 1844 to 1851 found Governor Briggs in Boston as surely as the sweet summer intervals of all those years allured him to rural beautiful Berkshire.

Governor Briggs was officially connected with education during seven years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and during sixteen years as a Trustee of Williams College. After retiring from the Governorship in 1851, he lived for three years a quiet, happy and prosperous life, resuming the profession of law. In August, 1853, he was appointed by Governor Clifford Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an honor which gratified both its recipient and the public. In 1858 the Common Pleas Court of Massachusetts was abolished and the Superior Court organized in its stead, which brought to an end his public life, and at the age of 64 he finished his work for the commonwealth which had honored him for a quarter of a century, and which he had honored in return.

He was a strong advocate of temperance, and his name is inscribed upon the roll of the earliest and boldest and most successful workers for the suppression of strong drink.

Samuel M. Bubier

He was a man universally loved by all who knew him, he possessing all the qualities that go to make a true man. His death was sadly mourned by the people not only of the section where he lived, but by the people at large.

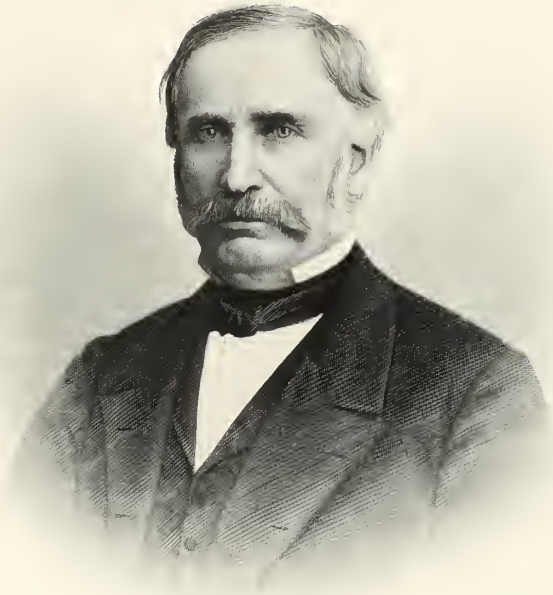
In the afternoon, on the 4th of September, 1861, while preparing to carry to their home some ladies whose carriage had broken down in front of his house, while taking down his overcoat, he overthrew a loaded gun which had been misplaced under it. It was discharged, and the contents were lodged in the side of his face, inflicting a terrible wound. He continued to sink until the evening of the 11th, when he fell into a gentle slumber, from which he never awoke.

Bubier, Samuel M., a man who from a humble position and by his own efforts has risen to affluence and social position, and through all the events of a checkered life has preserved his integrity unimpeached well deserves the pen of the historian, and to be held up as a model to posterity. The subject of this sketch was born in Lynn, Mass., 1816 (June 23), of Christopher Bubier, of Marblehead, and Johanna Attwill, of Lynn. Mr. Bubier received a limited education at the town school, and at the age of eleven commenced to work at the shoe business. Wishing to seek every opportunity to advance his knowledge in book learning, Mr. Bubier attended evening school until eighteen years old, when he relinquished both work and partial study to enter the common school. Here he remained until he obtained a clerkship in Boston in a provision store kept by John Worcester, who is still actively engaged in business in Boston. After clerking two years, Mr. B. returned to Lynn and commenced the shoe business on a small scale, working his own stock for a year or more. In November, 1840, he started a factory on Market street, near to his present location, remaining on the street ever since. The first ten years of his business career was a hard struggle, though after that trade gradually increased until his sales have reached the sum of one million dollars annually. At that time he employed about five hundred hands. About 1863 machinery was introduced, but up to that time all work was done by hand. In 1874 Mr. Bubier retired from active business life, and

since then the business has been carried on by his sons. In 1870 Mr. Bubier was alderman in the city government. Six years later he was elected Mayor, and so well did he fill the office that he was re-elected the following year. In 1854 Mr. Bubier was elected a director in the Central National Bank, a position he held until elected mayor, when he resigned. No one man has done more to beautify the city of Lynn than the subject of this sketch, and the elegant edifices erected by him on Market street will prove a lasting monument to his memory. Among them the Bubier Block, 156 by 65 feet, four stories and basement, Central Block, 100 by 65, four stories and basement. Mr. Bubier was married in 1844 to Mary W. Todd, of Topsfield, Mass., by whom he has had three sons and one daughter.

On the opposite page we present a fine steel engraving of S. M. Bubier, Esq., taken from an oil painting done some fifteen or twenty years ago, when Mr. B. was in the prime of life, and in which portrait are well expressed the character of a man who has so honored his birthplace and vocation, growing with their growth, strengthening with their strength. Throughout his successful career Mr. Bubier has been a hard worker, and believes that energy and industry will accomplish almost anything. It is this that has gained for him esteem, position and wealth, and if the youth of the rising generation would go and do likewise they would in time achieve what he has done.

Chapin, Chester W., was born in the town of Ludlow, Hampden County, Mass., December 16th, 1798, and is a direct lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of Deacon Samuel Chapin, the founder of the family in this country. His grandfather, Ephraim Chapin, was one of the largest landowners in Ludlow and its vicinity, his estate covering lands in Chicopee, Ludlow, and Springfield. His father, also Ephraim by name, occupied a portion of the old Chapin estates which, at the time of his death, had not been divided. Though rich in lands, these early settlers were otherwise possessed of small means, and cultivated habits of the strictest economy. Yet those were days of families inversely proportionate to the ready means of the householder. In such circumstances are



Truly Yours
C W Chapin

often found the beginnings of the amplest fortunes, and that strength of character which gives the widest influence.

Already there had been instilled into the mind of the boy those lessons which have served him so well, when, at a tender age, his father died, and left the family to manage for themselves. His older brother, Ephraim, having been sent to college, the duty of remaining at home to care for the interests of his mother and her farm devolved upon Chester. While so doing, he attended the district school at Chicopee, which ranked high as a school of its kind in those days, and afterwards was sent to the Academy at Westfield, after which he entered on the active pursuits of life. As was often the case at such schools, the culture acquired, however valuable, was of no more use in after life, than the acquaintances formed in the circles with which he became intimate. At twenty-one, he went to Springfield, and first found employment at the old Williams House, kept there by his brother Erastus. Not relishing the business, he was next found keeping a store of his own on Chicopee street. He, with the late Stephen C. Bemis, soon after formed a copartnership, which continued several years. At this time, Mr. Chapin was married to a daughter of Col. Abel Chapin, of Chicopee. He was next found at work upon the construction at Chicopee of the first mill ever built in this country where paper was made by machinery. He took the contract for the foundation and masonry of the factory for diversion, and did the work in so satisfactory a manner that when, a few years later, the mill was burned, they urged him to undertake a renewal of the job, but other engagements then intervened to prevent him from complying. A change in business then occurred which turned the attention of the young man in the direction of his real life work. At the solicitation of Jacob W. Brewster, of Sackett's Harbor, and Horatio Sargeant, of Springfield, he was induced to take an interest in the extensive stage line in the Connecticut valley. Here he first made the acquaintance of his life-long friend, Major Morgan, of Palmer, who was engaged in the stage line running east and west from Springfield. Occasionally holding the reins on the Hartford & Brattleboro line, Mr. Chapin was soon found to be

more needed in developing the general interests of the route, which so prospered under his management as to yield him large returns on his investment.

Soon after the demonstration had been satisfactorily made by Thomas Blanchard that steamboats could journey from Hartford to Springfield, Mr. Chapin grasped the idea and utilized it. He bought out Blanchard soon after 1830, and for a dozen years controlled the passenger traffic between the two places. Ever since, he has maintained his business relations with boating lines, till he now controls largely the New York and New Haven lines of steamboats. Meanwhile, having largely by his personal efforts, secured a connection between Springfield and Hartford by rail, he became a director in the corporation, and took active interest in its management. Extensive postal contracts having been taken by him on the route from Terre Haute, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., he sent the stages there, and used the rail as the means of transporting mails from Hartford to Springfield.

In 1850, Mr. Chapin became a director in the Western Railroad, but resigned the position to accept the presidency of the Connecticut River Railroad, the same year. In 1854, having attracted attention by the successful management of that road, he was elected President of the Western Road, which he accepted. In two years, fifty miles of rails had been renewed, the bridge over the Connecticut river rebuilt, twelve first-class locomotives, one hundred and forty-five first-class freight cars, and six passenger coaches had been added to the rolling stock of the road.

The interests of the company called him to England in 1855, where he was successful in negotiating a loan of half a million of dollars for further improvements. Very soon the road commenced to pay large dividends, a practice so long continued that it has become a habit. At various times during his presidency of the Western Road, he was solicited to take the management of other large railroad interests, but always refused. In business relations elsewhere we find Mr. Chapin mentioned as a stockholder and director in the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; as a prominent owner and manager in the Collins Paper Company's property

and business at Wilbraham, and of the Canal Company at West Springfield, and as President of the Chapin Banking & Trust Company of Springfield, having been former founder and President of the Agawam Bank of the same place.

He was honored with a seat in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States as a fitting testimonial from an appreciative public. Although a life-long Democrat, he was elected by a large vote in a district which is now and always has been, strongly Republican. The honor thus conferred, coming in the way it did, precludes the necessity of extended eulogistic remarks concerning Mr. Chapin's personal excellencies. Kind and obliging, of unblemished reputation, cool and decided, but considerate, and one "whose promise is good as his bond."

While Mr. Chapin is naturally and by instinct a prudent and somewhat conservative man, a careful observer of his career will find that he has always been among the foremost to embrace every improvement in the onward march of civilization, and one who has done much to develop the elements which have given to the State its business importance and honorable position.

Chapman, Reuben Atwater, born Sept. 20, 1801, was the only son of Samuel Chapman, who had settled in Russell, Mass., on inheriting a farm from his father, the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, of Southington, Ct. His mother was Hannah Ferguson, of Blandford, whose father had served with some distinction as captain in the Revolutionary army. He received no collegiate education, but spent five years in studying the classics and higher mathematics with the minister of Blandford, and law in the office of Alanson Knox, Brig.-Gen. of militia, and at that time a leading lawyer and politician of the western part of the State, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, he married June 2, 1829. Mr. Chapman commenced practice in Westfield, where he remained but a short time. When about twenty-six years old he opened an office in Monson, where he remained between two and three years, when he removed to Ware. Here he soon attracted the attention of Daniel Wells, of Greenfield, then a prominent lawyer, afterwards Chief Justice of the State. By the advice

of Mr. Wells he removed to Springfield about 1830, and opened an office in connection with George Ashmun, formerly of Enfield. The partnership of Chapman and Ashmun was dissolved in 1850 on account of Mr. Ashmun's election to Congress, and growing absorption in politics. In 1849 Mr. Chapman was appointed, in company with Judge Curtis and the Hon. N. J. Lord, to revise and reform the proceedings in the Massachusetts courts of law, and with these gentlemen he prepared the code now in use. Mr. Chapman continued his law practice alone until 1854, when he invited Franklin Chamberlain, of Lee, to remove to Springfield and become his partner. This connection lasted until Mr. Chapman's appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1860. On the resignation of Chief Justice Bigelow in 1868, Judge Chapman was appointed to his place, the highest position to which a lawyer can aspire in Massachusetts, and for which he was eminently fitted both by character and acquirements. Notwithstanding his laborious professional life, Judge Chapman found time for large and varied reading, and for much labor for benevolent and religious objects. He was much interested in the Washingtonian temperance movement, and delivered a number of addresses on this subject. In the Congregational denomination he was regarded as an authority in all matters of church polity. Politically he was a whig and anti-slavery man, and during the troubles connected with the settlement of Kansas was a member of the Massachusetts Committee of the Emigrant Aid Society. At the first election of President Lincoln he was elector-at-large in Massachusetts.

He died at Fluelen, Switzerland, June 28, 1873, of ulceration of the bladder.

Chase, Anthony, of Worcester, Mass., was born in the neighboring town of Paxton, on the 16th of June, 1791, of a family honorably distinguished in New England from the first settlement of Massachusetts. His father very soon moved into the limits of Worcester, and his own youth was spent upon a farm, while his education was received at a district school and at Leicester Academy. A part of his minority, owing to the untimely death of his father, was spent in Uxbridge and Berlin, but

Anthony Chase

in early manhood he returned to Worcester and entered into mercantile business, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, the late Hon. John Milton Earle.

The flourishing city of Worcester presents a conspicuous example of the changes and developments which the introduction of railroads has brought about in many of the interior towns of this country. The "heart of the commonwealth" of Massachusetts and the shire town of the good old county of Worcester, it is to-day the railroad centre of New England, with a population of 55,000 souls. For the first third part of the present century it was simply an ordinary-sized New England town, but the high culture and marked ability of the professional gentlemen who took up their residence here, and the general intelligence of the people, put a stamp upon the place which made it conspicuous above the rest. The same high standard has been maintained to the present time, and the elevated tone of society here in the earlier years of the century is still preserved.

The subject of this sketch has taken a prominent part in the enterprises which have brought about the present state of things. Endowed with a mind of remarkable vigor, clearness and comprehension, from early youth his society was sought by the intelligent and cultivated, and his influence among his associates has been great. Worcester has never had a more brilliant circle of young men of culture and promise than that to which young Chase was admitted, among whom he enjoyed the particular friendship of William Lincoln, the scholarly man of wit, Christopher C. Baldwin, the genial librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, and a half-score of lawyers and statesmen whose names have gained a national renown. In every enterprise for the intellectual and moral improvement of the town, Mr. Chase has taken a prominent part. In connection with the late Hon. Alfred Dwight Foster, he invited George Coombe, of Edinburgh, to deliver a course of lectures in Worcester upon education and culture, the two gentlemen assuming the pecuniary responsibility for its success. Entertaining at his house Mrs. Coombe, the daughter of the great Mrs. Siddons, she expressed her surprise that,

"having come forty miles into the interior of America she had not met any wild Indians!" He was one of the proprietors of the Massachusetts *Spy* from 1823 to 1835.

The Blackstone Canal, leading to tide water at Providence, the first stimulus to the growth of Worcester, was opened late in the autumn of 1828, and in the following spring the Worcester and Providence Boating Company was formed, with Mr. Chase as its agent. He was very soon appointed collector of revenue for the canal corporation, but in March, 1831, was elected Treasurer of the county of Worcester, an office which he held for thirty-four years, or until June, 1865, when he was succeeded by his youngest son, who held it for eleven years longer. In 1832 he was chosen Secretary of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1852 was made President of the company, and continues to hold that post. He was one of the founders, and first Secretary of the Worcester Lyceum (1829); he shaped the Worcester County Mechanics' Association in its infancy, drawing up its constitution and by-laws with his own hand (1841). He was one of the corporators of the Central Bank (1828); was for many years Treasurer of the Worcester Agricultural Society, and has been for a long period a director in the Citizens' (now National) Bank, and a Trustee and Vice-President of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. Mr. Chase takes great interest in the public schools, having often served as a member of the school committee, and is never wanting where a call is made for intelligent and disinterested public spirit. He was at one time an alderman, but has frequently been compelled to decline public offices, the duties of which interfered with his regular avocation. He gave his three sons, as the best of patrimonies, an education at Harvard College, nor did they fail to make the best use of the facilities he placed in their hands.

Mr. Chase is a member of the Society of Friends, and holds the position of an elder in that body. His whole life has been marked by the strictest and most scrupulous integrity, and a moral sense of rare delicacy and refinement. In a green old age he enjoys the sincere respect of his townsmen and acquaintances, and is honored as a patriarch among them.

M. N. Clyde

COMPOSED NEW YORK

Childs, Henry Halsey, was born in 1783, the son of Dr. Timothy Chllds, and grandson of Col. James Easton. He graduated at Williams College in 1802, manifesting at graduating qualities which continued to distinguish him through life.

At that time all the faculty, and, with one exception, all the trustees were Federalists, and very earnest ones. Young Childs was quite as strenuously of the opposite party, and the commencement oration, which he submitted to the President for approval, was filled with the rankest Jeffersonian Democracy, little short of blasphemy in the judgment of the academic critics; while his laudations of the new President, whom they regarded as an infidel in religion and a Jacobin in politics, were profuse. Of course this odious heresy was strictly interdicted. But on commencement day, when Childs mounted the stage, instead of harmless sentences which had been substituted and approved, out came the condemned heresies, trebled in force by the resentment of the young politician. "Childs! Childs!" exclaimed the astonished President; but those who knew the speaker in his latter days will readily believe no presiding officer could silence Harry Childs with words when he was bent upon talking. The orator went on to the end amid mingled applause and hisses; for though his sympathizers were few on the platform they were many on the floor.

We relate this incident simply as very characteristic of one who afterwards filled a marked place in the history of Pottsfield. A bold, self-reliant and impulsive man, it would have been strange had he not sometimes erred. Energetic, enthusiastic and generally practical, thoroughly devoted to whatever he undertook, he was for the most part successful.

Clyde, Milton A., was emphatically a self-made man, who began at the very foot of the ladder and worked his way to a handsome fortune by sheer unremitting energy and pluck. He was born in Windham, N. H., in 1816, and early learned the stone-mason's trade. Coming to Massachusetts when the Western railroad was building in 1838, he worked for a time for Capt. Horace Stone, laying stone along the line of the road;

and developing a rare business tact, he soon formed a partnership with Captain Stone, which was continued many years. The firm of Stone & Clyde took numerous small contracts for stone work on the road west of this city, and on its completion to Albany, Mr. Clyde came to Springfield and contracted to fill the old meadow, east of Main street, where the old Boston & Albany freight yard and side tracks are located. On the completion of this work, Stone & Clyde took a contract for grading on the Hartford & Springfield Railroad, and in 1843 contracted with Boody, Ross & Co. for the stone work along the line of the road. Mr. Clyde was afterward connected with Mr. Boody in various enterprises, among which was the building of the Niagara Falls & Buffalo Railroad. In 1853–4 Mr. Clyde built the old Hampshire & Hampden Railroad (now a part of the New Haven & Northampton) from Westfield to Northampton. Soon after Mr. Clyde became associated with Sidney Dillon, now President of the Union Pacific Railroad, under the name of Dillon, Clyde & Co., and from that time till the present this firm, of which Mr. Clyde was the working manager, has been noted as one of the greatest contracting concerns in the country. One of their earlier operations, a most profitable one, by the way, was the "great fill" on the Lake Shore Railroad between Cleveland, O., and Erie, Pa. Afteward they were engaged in similar operations on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. were also heavy contractors on the still unfinished portion of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, between Waterbury and Fishkill, on which they were engaged for several years. About six years ago Mr. Clyde built the first Hartford reservoir, and recently the firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. built the Connecticut Valley Road from Hartford to Saybrook. They also built the Rockville branch of the Providence & Fishkill Road, and the Springfield & Providence Railroad from Providence to Parscag, R. I., in which Mr. Clyde was director.

But the great work of Mr. Clyde's life was the building of the famous underground railway at New York from Harlem bridge to the Grand Central depot, on which Dillon, Clyde & Co. were engaged for two years. The contract price for this great work was $5,300,000. The success of

this enterprise has been very largely due to Mr. Clyde's wonderful executive ability, which has ever been the marked feature of his life. It was a common remark among contractors that Mr. Clyde could do a job cheaper than any other man in the United States. Of an iron constitution, he spared neither himself nor his men in carrying out his enterprises, and it was his untiring devotion to business which caused his death, which occurred in January, 1875. He was first prostrated with congestion of the spine, and, partially recovering, began work regardless of his physician's advice, with fatal result.

Mr. Clyde was married in 1848 to Miss Caroline Reed, of Fall River, who survives her husband. Two of their four children are now living, both daughters, and the eldest of them married Mr. James D. Gill, of the firm of Gill & Hayes. The deceased children were a son and daughter. The rugged, honest, determined spirit which Mr. C. possessed in a remarkable degree, joined to an exceptionably strong and healthful body, highly fitted him for success in the vocation which he has pursued. Being almost entirely without educational advantages in his youth, his success in life has been due to the native integrity and force of character which characterized him during a life of almost unceasing activity, and he passes away—but yesterday in the full vigor of his strength—leaving a reputation in his calling second to scarcely any in the land.

Coan, Henry Dewey, was born in Great Barrington, August 4th, 1836, and is the son of Erastus D. Coan. He received a common school and academic education, and at the age of 20 went into the office of South Lee Manufacturing Company, Owen & Hurlbut, proprietors, as book-keeper and cashier, which position he occupied till the division of the property in 1860, though he stayed in South Lee till the old business was settled up. He then went to Housatonic, where the Owen side of the late firm took the new mill, which commenced operations in 1859. Mr. Coan was book-keeper at the new mill till 1862, though he went there with a view to taking an interest. In 1862 the firm became an incorporated company, at which time he became a stockholder, director and general manager. Mr. Coan owned one-third of stock, and Mr. Owen

two-thirds. On the death of Mr. Edward H. Owen, in 1864, the whole business responsibility and management was thrown into the hands of Mr. Coan, who has continued such management. Now in process of building, Mr. Coan has the largest mills in the United States. In 1868 Mr. Coan opened in Housatonic, for the benefit of all citizens and operatives, a public library, which now contains 3,000 volumes. How this gift is continued to be appreciated may be inferred from the fact that generally the number of books drawn runs over 150 daily. Mr. Coan was married to Miss Ellen A. Claflin, of Housatonic, March 6th, 1863, and afterwards to Mrs. Sarah B. Owen, March 20th, 1867.

His undaunted genius, prodigious enterprise and brilliant success compel universal admiration, and although he has yet to reach the meridian of his career, Henry D. Coan is to-day one of the most powerful names in the commercial and manufacturing circles of Massachusetts.

Cochran, Thomas. The subject of this sketch was born at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., April 12, 1832. After his father's death he moved to Harrisburg, and subsequently to Philadelphia. At the latter place he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, December 2, 1854, and in which city he practiced his profession. The fund of knowledge which he drew from a thousand sources to strengthen and adorn it, and his suavity of manner soon won him hosts of friends and made him prominent in the community. It was not to be supposed that a man of Mr. Cochran's ability and popularity should not receive from the public some important position; so, in 1861, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, Session of 1862, and was re-elected for four succeeding terms—those of 1862–3–4 and 5. While in the House he exerted the utmost of his power to sustain the Government in its struggle for existence in securing the ratification by the State of an amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

The appointment by the courts, of this gentleman, November, 1865, a member of the Board for the Revision of Taxes was a fortunate event for Philadelphia. When he entered, the securities of the city were selling for 90 per cent.; in less than one year his influence and management had

forced them above par. In 1876 we find that he and his colleagues raised the value of property from $159,000,000 in 1865 to about $580,000,000 in 1876; this alone stamped Mr. Cochran as a man of large experience, judgment and executive ability. In April, 1871, he delivered before the Social Science Association an essay on local taxation, which marked its author as one of pre-eminent ability. Neither is his fame local. He was a member and Vice-President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and, as such, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds, Plans and Building, supervising personally the construction of all the buildings, together with the laying out of the grounds, supplying the same with water, gas, etc., before and throughout the Exhibition. Mr. Cochran is also President of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and director in many other moneyed institutions. He was elected to his present position to fill the position occupied by Mr. Welsh (late Minister to England), as Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission, who control the moneys and securities of the Sinking Fund of the City of Philadelphia. By an industry that has never wavered, by an integrity that is unimpeached, he has gained esteem and position. If the youth of the rising generation would go and do likewise, they would in time achieve what he has done.

Conant, Chester Cook, son of Joel and Abigail Converse, was born at Lyme, N. H., April 30th, 1830, and is descended from Roger Conant, one of the pilgrims, and a leading character in the earliest history of Salem. He is also a descendant of Susannah Winslow, daughter of John Winslow, the husband of Mary Chilton, said to have been the first person who landed on Plymouth Rock on the arrival of the *May Flower*. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at Thetford Academy, Vermont, and graduated at Lynn. He read law with Abijah Howard at Thetford, graduating at Albany, N. Y., Law School in May, 1859. Commenced practice at Greenfield, Mass., in October, 1859. In 1862 he held the office of Commissioner of Insolvency for Franklin County, Register of Probate from 1863 to October, 1870, when he was made Judge of Probate of Insolvency, a life appointment. He also served a number of years on the town School Committee, and has always re-

mained in full and successful practice of the law. Was married to Miss Sarah Boardman, daughther of Rev. Dr. Rodger Strong Howard, at Portland, Me., June 14, 1860, the issue of which marriage has been two children. In 1859 he became the law partner of Judge David Aiken, and remained as such for about four years.

The success of Chester Cook Conant's life is due mainly to his own exertions and industry, and in all the stations he ever filled he has proven himself fully equal to their responsibilities and requirements.

Crafts, Roswell P. Probably no name has been more fully identified with the business interests and progress and advancement of Holyoke than that of Roswell P. Crafts.

He was born in South Deerfield, September 17th, 1822, and was the sixth of a family of nine children of Chester and Martha Jewett Crafts. His father was an honest, industrious farmer, who died when the subject of this sketch was only five years old, who, with his sisters and brothers, all minors, and his mother, was left in very limited circumstances. Mr. Crafts attended school during the winter months at home till the age of thirteen, at which time he went to Island Parish, now part of Holyoke, and lived with an older brother, who was keeping hotel and store, helping him in the store, and attending school in winter months, till eighteen years of age. For the next four years he gave his whole time to his brother's business. When twenty-two he left his brother and moved to Springfield, engaging himself to one Cyrus Noyes, a livery man and stage owner, and for two years, in all kinds of weather, he drove stage, which must have proved rather laborious work for so young a man. In 1846 he returned to Island Parish, and after working for his brother a short time, became one of the firm in the mercantile department of the business, though he concluded, at the end of two years, that Island Parish did not afford large enough field for one whose aim and ambition was to excel in life. He therefore sold his interest to his brother, and for two years engaged in the lumber business in Holyoke, and two years after went to Easthampton, bought the hotel, kept it for a few months, sold it, and returned to Holyoke, and engaged in the drug business with one L. A. B.

Clark, with whom he continued for three years, when he sold out his interest and embarked in the grocery business, by himself, for though his relations with his partners were always pleasant, he wished to have management and control of his own business. Soon after the last named enterprise he bought and ran the grist mill of the town, for six years, in connection with his other business. He continued in the mercantile business till 1873. In his business career, Mr. Crafts has been identified with many interests which have done much to make the City what it is to-day—among which may be mentioned the erection of a business block, and, in 1864, the building of what was then the Bemis Paper Company Mill, of which he was Treasurer and Agent till it was sold to the Union Paper Company, in 1870.

In 1870 the building in which Mr. Crafts carried on his mercantile business was, in a few short hours, reduced to ashes. The *debris* was hardly through smoking when he commenced a new building in its place, which was finished and ready for occupancy the same year. In 1873 Mr. Crafts built what was then, and is to-day, the finest residence of the City, and which not only affords him a comfortable abode in which to spend the declining years of his life, but is an ornament and addition to Holyoke of which her citizens may well feel proud.

Mr. Crafts, always wishing to do something to beautify and advance the City with which he has become so fully identified, in 1874 added another building, which, as long as it stands, and perhaps long after he has passed away, will be a landmark by which people will long think of him as one of the City's benefactors.

Mr. Crafts has always tried to avoid political office, but, in 1873, the people insisted on him representing them in the Legislature.

In November, 1842, Mr. Crafts was married to Delia C. Jones, by whom they have had one son. The union was a most happy one, and the wife who was his helpmate in the days of his struggles now enjoys with him the results of their lifelong labor. He is a man of indomitable will and energy, and owes his success in life entirely to his own perseverance. He commenced without a penny, and has not only been a suc-

cessful business man, but enjoys the full confidence and good will of all who know him. And we have no hesitancy in representing him as a truly self-made man, and one whose memory will live in the minds of the people.

Cushing, Caleb, died at Newburyport, Mass., January 2d, 1879. He was unconscious during his last hours, and he had spoken during the day only when he required attendance. Previous to last July, Mr. Cushing had enjoyed excellent health for a man of his years, and he appeared as vigorous as ever. In July he had an attack of erysipelas, which broke him down, apparently, but he seemed to rally again, and had made his preparations for returning to Washington after the recess of Congress. He had also accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at his home in this city, on the 22d of February, on the occasion of unveiling the new Washington Monument, lately presented to the city by Daniel I. Tenney, of New York. About two weeks ago he began to fail rapidly, but did not take his bed until yesterday. All day to-day he had been perfectly conscious, and, though he talked little, he evidently realized his condition. His attending physician, Dr. Snow, had been with him since noon, and he was also attended by his half-brother, John N. Cushing; his nephew, Lawrence B. Cushing, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Cushing, widow of another half-brother, in whose family he had lived since his return from Spain. At six o'clock the movement of the pulse was scarcely discernable, and his articulation was inaudible. About half-past ten o'clock a *Herald* correspondent was at the house of Mr. Cushing, and there learned from a member of the family that the dying man was unconscious and was growing weaker every moment. His physician thought that the chances of his surviving till morning were unfavorable, and his death was looked for at any moment.

Mr. Cushing was one of the keenest, brightest and subtlest intellects America ever produced. In the scales of mother-wit, political and literary talent, and genius for adapting himself to novel surroundings, he had no rival for a generation, and leaves no peer behind. In a permanent sense he was the oldest of American statesmen who witnessed the advent of the year

C. Cushing

1879, and few now living can remember the time when Caleb Cushing was not a great power behind the throne. Age could not wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. He was as much at home as a confidential counsellor during the successive Republican Administrations as he had been in the early days of Harrison and Tyler. A jurist, a diplomatist, a political manager, orator and oracle, a writer of rare powers of diction, a learned historical investigator, a traveler who comprehended at sight the situation of every land he visited, he was also distinguished as a linguist, and might have made his fortune as a wit, or as a poet. His military career added another to the many *rôles* in which he appeared prominently before the public.

The students of the new science of heredity will surely claim that much of the rare ability of Mr. Cushing was due to the sturdy New England stock from which he sprang on both sides. Descended from several of the earliest settlers of Scituate, Mass., he was a near kinsman of several eminent jurists, one of whom—Thomas Cushing—was one of the foremost patriots of Massachusetts, in 1775, and another—William Cushing—was one of the first Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and declined, in 1796, the post of Chief Justice, tendered him by Washington. The father of the late statesman, Captain John N. Cushing, was an opulent shipowner at Salisbury, near Newburyport, Essex County, Mass., then a port enjoying a large commerce with the West Indies and other foreign lands, though now that traffic has been concentrated at Boston.

Caleb Cushing was born at Salisbury, January 17, 1800; his years were consequently accurately numbered by those of the century. He was fitted for college at the Salisbury public school, and was sent to Harvard College almost as soon as he entered his teens. His college career was remarkable for the eager zest with which he grasped the details of every science having any connection with history, which was always the subject of his chief interest. He won the honors of the salutatory oration, and was graduated in 1817, at the early age of seventeen years. He remained at Cambridge after graduating, preparing himself for a legal career; but

as four years must elapse before he could be admitted to the bar, his chief employment consisted in revelling in the historical treasures of the Harvard Library. In 1819 he delivered a poem before the celebrated Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in the same year pronounced an oration "On the Durability of the Federal Union," on the occasion of taking the degree of Master of Arts. He had been from his youth an eager politician, and of course ranked himself among the Federalists. In 1819 he was appointed tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College, and filled that post for two years. About the same time he began to contribute historical articles to every number of the *North American Review*, and even at the present day the student who refers to the pages of Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" is astonished at the range of subjects on which he is referred to these early essays as an authority. Little was then known of the revolutions transpiring in Buenos Ayres, in Chili, Peru, Colombia, Central America, Mexico and Hayti, but on all these subjects Tutor Cushing presented most accurate and valuable summaries, as he did a little later respecting the Greek revolution and other great political convulsions in Europe. Mr. Cushing has always been the stormy petrel of contemporaneous history—nothing attracted him so irresistibly as a revolution, no matter in what part of the world it might occur.

In 1821 Mr. Cushing removed to Newburyport, which was thenceforth his home, and he was there admitted to the bar in 1822. His professional career was immediately successful, and he was soon regarded as one of the most promising young lawyers of the State. His legal practice, however, did not prevent his devoting a portion of his time to the study of the musty archives of the town, and he printed, in 1825, a "History of Newburyport," which, though not remarkable for comprehensiveness, was an extremely useful manual, and almost the pioneer in a branch of literature now enjoying great vogue in New England. In 1824 Mr. Cushing married Miss Caroline Wilde, daughter of Judge Wilde, of Boston, an accomplished lady of literary and political tastes, who contributed not a little to the brilliant success of her husband's

career. About the same time he prepared a small manual of "The Practical Principles of Political Economy."

Mr. Cushing's political career began in 1825, when he was elected to the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature. The year following he was a member of the State Senate. He filled both positions with ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. After his two years' service in the Legislature, he gave two years more to the exclusive practice of his profession, when, in 1829, he went to Europe on a tour of observation and study. Although obtaining high professional success, and evincing great interest in the political movements of the day, Mr. Cushing continued to pursue his literary studies with ardor, and his reputation as a writer and thinker grew apace with his career as a lawyer and politician. Upon his return from Europe he published his "Reminiscences of Spain" (1833), and also a "Review Historical and Political of the Late Revolution in France" (1833). These works, which were each in two volumes, gave him considerable literary standing. In 1833, Mr. Cushing was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and he was re-elected the following year. In 1835 he was elected to Congress, from the North Essex district, and he was three times re-elected, serving in the House of Representatives from 1835 to 1843. Politically, Mr. Cushing began his career as a Whig, and he continued to act with that party till after the death of President Harrison, when he cast his fortunes with those of John Tyler, and so severed all his old party relations.

In Congress Mr. Cushing showed all the great powers of thought and perseverance he had exhibited in the Massachusetts Legislature. He could make no decided mark as a statesman, however, for his party did not come into power till the assembling of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and then he chose to go with Tyler and the minority. When Mr. Cushing entered Congress, John Quincy Adams was among his colleagues, and two men who were afterward to be President had seats on the floor—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee (the latter being Speaker of the House). Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, and others almost as eminent, were

then in the Senate, and claimed almost the exclusive attention of the country. At no time during the history of the country was the Senate more disposed to rule than during this period, for, though the House was an able one, it was no match for the Senate. In the next Congress (the Twenty-fifth) Mr. Fillmore was added to the list of eminent names which form the record of the time, and it so happened that he was to close his Congressional career at the same time with Mr. Cushing—the one as the leader in the House in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and the other as leader of the Administration revolt. The Whigs had a majority in the Senate, and elected a Whig Speaker and Whig Clerk in the House with ease, but still there was no complete organization for many days. At last Mr. Cushing endeavored to push legislation, without committees and without rules, appealing to the majority, as the friends of the Administration, to come to the rescue of the country and organize the House. The gist of his appeal was in these words:—"I appeal to the Whig party, to the friends of the Administration—and I recognize but one, and that is the Administration of John Tyler—that is the Administration, and I recognize no other in the United States at this time." At the very outset Mr. Clay submitted a programme of measures in the Senate for his party in opposition to the recommendations of the President's Message, and it was to this Mr. Cushing referred in saying that he recognized only the Administration of John Tyler. But Tyler was as anxious for a break with the Whig party as the Whig party was desirous of breaking with the President. When the rupture finally came, Cushing was the champion of the Administration, the Massachusetts Representative justifying the President in his veto of the National Bank bill, and appealing to the Whigs to sustain the Executive. But the Whig party went with Mr. Clay and the Whig Congress, and against Mr. Cushing and the "Whig President."

The natural result of the break between the Whig Congress and the President was the resignation of the President's Whig Cabinet. In the reorganization of the Council of State, Mr Tyler nominated Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, but the part Cushing had taken in the President's behalf, and the extreme warmth of his championship of the Ex-

ecutive, made him so distasteful to the Senate that the nomination was rejected. His rejection was the result of mere party rancor—a mere fretful refusal to give him the reward of his fidelity to the President, simply because he had earned it. It is true there was in his conduct defection to the Whig party, but however the Whigs may have hated the treason, it was mere political defection after all. There was no more cause for his punishment by the rejection of his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury than there would have been for the impeachment of the President. It is true he had voted for every bill the President had vetoed, and defended the vetoes afterward; but it is equally true that the entire party would have done the same thing if it had not been regarded as desirable that the party should be put in opposition to the Administration. The same thing happened in some degree under Fillmore's administration, and, during Johnson's Presidency, Seward repeated the *rôle* of Webster under Tyler, and Raymond and other pure-minded Republicans were willing to accept a part like that which Cushing played in 1841. But Cushing was not a man to smart under the lash of the party whip, and Tyler was not a President to let a faithful champion go unrewarded.

Accordingly, the mission to China, not yet agreed upon, but under consideration, became very important in the Presidential eyes before the close of the Twenty-seventh Congress. The object of this mission was to open the way for future intercourse between the United States and China. This was not a very important object at that time, and the mission was not conceded without a struggle—a struggle that was all the more bitter as it was believed Mr. Cushing would get the appointment. The Democrats not only opposed the bill as loose, and latitudinous, but the mission itself as unnecessary, while the Whigs were determined that no Minister should be appointed without the consent of the Senate—in other words, that Mr. Cushing should not be appointed at all. The President was in a dilemma. He was anxious, indeed he was determined, to appoint Caleb Cushing; but Cushing was a member of Congress, and could not be legally appointed till after the final adjournment, and even then his appointment would scarcely be legal, for this was a new office just created

by act of Congress, which specially provided that no Minister to China should be appointed without the consent of the Senate. The office was not a vacancy to be temporarily filled during the recess, but Mr. Tyler determined so to regard it. This was all the more necessary in the President's eyes, since it was clear to him that if he waited till the assembling of the Twenty-eighth Congress to make the appointment, the nomination of Cushing would not be confirmed. Nothing more clearly shows the extreme partisanship of the time, for we might suppose that the Senate would have relented sufficiently to confirm him, if for no other reason, because Clay's friends might well rejoice at getting Tyler's champion out of the country, and so far out of harm's way. Neither Tyler nor Cushing was disposed to make the test, and the latter sailed on his mission in May, 1843. He embarked from Washington on the new steam frigate *Missouri*, and was accompanied by the frigate *Brandywine*, the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* and the brig *Perry*. It was a formidable squadron for a peace mission, and it met with delays and disasters of every kind. In coming up to Washington to take the Minister on board, the *Missouri* ran on an oyster bank, and fifteen of her crew were drowned. She was ordered to gratify Mr. Cushing's eyes with a sight of the coasts of the Mediterranean, and land him in the kingdom of the Pharaohs, but she took fire at Gibraltar, and was burned up. Thence Mr. Cushing was compelled to go to Bombay in British vessels, and when he reached that port the *Brandywine* alone was there, the *St. Louis* and the *Perry* being detained at the Cape of Good Hope. Making the best of circumstances, the Minister sailed in the frigate to the nearest port to Canton, where he spent a considerable time in futile efforts to reach Pekin with the consent of the Chinese authorities. If he had arrived in the country with the squadron intact, his State papers show that he would certainly have sailed up the Pi-ho as nearly as possible to the doors of the imperial palace. As it was, a Commissioner was sent to sign a commercial treaty with him, and so there was no excuse for an American squadron entering the rivers of China. Mr. Cushing's treaty was ratified; but the proceedings on his

nomination remain a Senatorial secret, the injunction of secrecy never having been removed.

Upon Mr. Cushing's return from the China mission he again settled in Newburyport, and soon resumed his peculiar functions of representing that ancient town in the Legislature. During the session of 1847 he became conspicuous as an advocate of the Mexican war—a policy to which the dominant party in the State was extremely hostile, on the ground that it was a war undertaken in behalf of slavery. This feeling was so strong that the Legislature refused to equip the New England regiment of volunteers which had been raised for the campaign, when Mr. Cushing came forward and borrowed the required money in State street, on his personal security. It was a graceful act, to say the least, and should have disarmed the sarcasms and calumnies which followed it. It had the contrary effect, however, of provoking them, especially as Mr. Cushing was made colonel of the regiment, and accompanied it to Mexico. One of the most remarkable satires in the English language—James Russell Lowell's "Biglow Papers"—was the result of the controversy. In this work Mr. Cushing is satirized without mercy. A specimen of the way in which Mr. Cushing was belabored is found in one of Mr. B. Sawin's letters, who, after discovering that the Mexicans "ain't much different from wut we be," goes on to say:—

> Ah' here we air ascrougin' 'em out o' their own dominions,
> Ashelterin' 'em, 'ez Caleb sez, under our eagle's pinions,
> Wich means to take a feller up jest by the slack o' 's trowsis
> An' walk him Spanish clean right out o' all his homes an' houses:
> Wal, it doos seem a curus way, but then hooraw for Jackson!
> It must he right, for Caleh sez it's reg'lar Anglo-Saxon.

Colonel Cushing's regiment was attached to the army under General Taylor, and its commanding officer was soon afterwards made a brigadier general. While still in Mexico, General Cushing was nominated by the Democratic party for Governor of Massachusetts; but he was, of course, defeated. It was during this canvass that Mr. Lowell's famous lines in

the "Biglow Papers," so often quoted by Mr. Cushing's enemies, first appeared in print. This is the stanza with the most gall in it :—

> General C. is a dreffle smart man ;
> He's ben on all sides that give places or pelf ;
> But consistency still wuz a part of his plan ;
> He's ben true to one party, an' that is himself,
> So John P.
> Robinson, he
> Sez he shall vote for General C.

But, after all, General Cushing's only political offence was in helping a Whig President to oppose a Whig Congress, and it is at least a doubtful question whether he separated from his party or his party from him.

After the Mexican war, General Cushing again returned to Newburyport to practice his profession, and with his usual fortune was sent as the representative of the town in the Legislature. This was in 1850, and the same year he was elected the first Mayor of the City of Newburyport, and re-elected in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and held the office till he was nominated as Attorney General in the Cabinet of General Pierce, in March, 1853. He held his place as a Cabinet officer till the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency in 1857, when, instead of retiring from public life, or merely resuming the practice of his profession, he again consented to represent Newburyport in the State Legislature, and in 1857, 1858 and 1859, he was for the seventh, eighth and ninth times a member of that body. But for all practical purposes Mr. Cushing resided in Washington after retiring from the Attorney Generalship, practising his profession, much of his business being in the nature of private adviser to the Government. His great acquirements and wide experience made him peculiarly useful in this respect, and he was freely consulted by every succeeding administration. Some idea of Mr. Cushing's acquirements may be formed of an anecdote that was told of him while he was Attorney General. At a diplomatic dinner in Washington, given by Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, it was said he conversed in French with M. Sartiges, the French

Ambassador; in Spanish with Don Calderon, in German with Baron Von Gerolt, in Portuguese with De Figanere, and in the purest Italian with the representative of the Two Sicilies. The good-natured correspondent to whom we owe this story also took care to inform us that "the distinguished party were surprised and charmed, and some thought the Yankee polyglot could have added the Chinese had a representative of the Celestials been present." When we consider Mr. Cushing's remarkable experiences in China, in 1843–4, it seems likely enough that he had added Chinese to his other accomplishments.

Mr. Cushing, always a pro-slavery man, naturally enough sympathized with the extreme faction of the Democratic party in the divided counsels of Mr. Buchanan's administration. He never was in accord with the popular sovereignty ideas which Mr. Douglas enunciated upon the Kansas-Nebraska issue, but rather chose to regard slavery as a national institution guaranteed by the Constitution, and normal to all the territory acquired by the United States. This made his selection as presiding officer in the Charleston Convention of 1860 a great triumph for the extreme pro-slavery leaders, and called down upon him the execrations of the Northern and Douglas Democrats, who were no less determined not to yield to the demands of the South than the extreme men in the South were agreed not to submit to the compromising spirit of their brethren in the North. After the secession of the Breckinridge faction at Baltimore, Mr. Cushing presided over their deliberations as President of the regular Democratic National Convention. His sympathies and services, it was afterward supposed, would give him great weight with the South, and Mr. Buchanan sent him to Charleston in December, 1860, as a confidential commissioner to the secessionists of South Carolina, to arrange the difficulties in regard to Fort Sumter, and to avert, if possible, the impending revolution; but his mission was a failure. After the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Cushing gave his influence and services to the cause of the Union, and proved himself as useful to Mr. Lincoln as he had been to Mr. Buchanan.

In 1866 Mr. Cushing was appointed a Commissioner to revise and

codify the laws of the United States, and he gave much labor to this and other matters of a public nature. In 1869 he went to Bogota, Colombia, and negotiated a treaty respecting the Darien Ship Canal. In 1872 he was one of the American counsel before the Geneva arbitration for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and the famous "American case," including the much mooted demand for consequential damages, was his work. His elaborate argument in French was one of the most remarkable speeches made during the sitting of the Commission. After his return from this mission, in 1873, Mr. Cushing published a work called "The Treaty of Washington," in which he sharply criticised the character and conduct of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British member of the tribunal, and he was sharply criticised in return by the English journals. Upon the assembling of the Forty-third Congress, in recognition of his services at Geneva, he was nominated by President Grant to succeed General Sickles as Minister to Spain, and, almost immediately after his confirmation, for Chief Justice of the United States. The latter nomination was made the occasion of an animated contest, and his confirmation was finally defeated by the production of a private letter to Jefferson Davis, written early in the war, in which Mr. Cushing seemed to regard the dissolution of the Union as an accomplished fact. It was at his own request, however, that his name was withdrawn, but by the wish of the President he determined to accept the mission previously tendered, and he sailed from New York on his way to Spain, in March, 1874. His mission in Spain lasted until January 6, 1877, and coincided with an interesting period of American relations with Spain. It fell to his lot to conduct the delicate correspondence with the Spanish Government respecting the *Virginius* outrage in Cuba. The dispatches of Mr. Cushing, published in the annual volumes of the "Diplomatic Correspondence," were always learned and instructive, and they formed decidedly the most entertaining portions of those volumes. Mr. Cushing was completely at home in discussing the successive Spanish constitutions or in presenting historical summaries of American relations with Spain for the past half century, covered by his own recollections. He was certainly the most popular

Minister to the Spanish Court since the days of Washington Irving. He was a keen student of Spanish politics, and told many interesting anecdotes of his experiences during the stormy days that preceded the proclaiming of King Alfonso. The crowning act of his diplomatic stay in Madrid was the settlement of the *Virginius* indemnity dispute in the winter of 1875–6. The feeling throughout Spain was very bitter, and a less calm representative than Mr. Cushing might have precipitated a war which, however popular at the time, would have retarded the commercial progress of the nation. Strange fatality that the poet who had satirized him so in 1846 should have succeeded him at Madrid!

Since his return from Spain, in 1877, Mr. Cushing had resided chiefly in Massachusetts, and was nominated on the Butler ticket for the post of Attorney General, an honor which he declined on the nominal ground that he was not a citizen of Massachusetts. In fact, his legal residence for several years before his death was in Virginia, he having bought a tract of land in that State, near Alexandria, so that his nomination as Minister was credited to Virginia.—*New York Herald.*

Dana, Richard Henry, Sr., was born at Cambridge, Mass., on the 15th of November, 1787—the son of Chief Justice Dana, the grandson of William Ellery. Richard Henry Dana came of a New England patrician and intellectual lineage that has given not a few other names of note to the world. He was known as a man of letters when Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell were in their cradles, and had almost ceased to write before any of our living writers published their earliest productions. He was two months the senior of Byron, and seven years older than the lamented Bryant. The students of the modern science of heredity may find in his ancestry, his descendants and his relatives, strong confirmation of the doctrine that genius is transmitted in the blood. He was the fifth in descent from Richard Dana, who settled at Cambridge in 1640. His grandfather, also named Richard (1699–1772), figures in the biographical dictionaries as a jurist of eminence, who was prominent in the organization of resistance to the Stamp Act. His father, Francis, (1743–1811), was an associate of John Adams and Josiah Quincy in the same

prolonged agitation, was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and to the Continental Congress during the Revolution; negotiated with Russia, in 1771, the first treaty with that empire, and was fifteen years Chief Justice of Massachusetts. Dana passed his early years at Newport, where his mind was imbued with many of the impressions and traditions which he has embalmed in his verse. He entered Harvard College in 1804, but did not complete his course. He was one of the participators in the noted rebellion against the faculty in 1807, and, like many of his associates, preferred leaving college to an acceptance of the terms of accommodation held out. Many years later, however, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him, dating from 1808. On leaving college, Mr. Dana returned to Newport, completed in private the collegiate course of studies, and read law in the office of his cousin, Francis Dana Channing, the eldest brother of Dr. W. E. Channing. In 1810 he was admitted to the Boston bar, and in the following year to that of Baltimore, Md., where he spent some months in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper. He settled in Boston as a lawyer in 1811, and became in 1814 a member of the noted "Anthology Club," comprising the leading literary characters of the period. The *North American Review* originated under the auspices of this club in 1815, and after the brief successive editorships of William Tudor, Willard Phillips and Jared Sparks, it passed, in 1811, under the management of Dana's cousin, the accomplished critic, Edward Tyrrel Channing, for many years (1819–1851) Boylston Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard. Channing associated Dana with himself in the editorship of the *Review*, and it was during this period that Bryant's poem, "Thanatopsis," was accepted and published. Dana withdrew from the magazine in 1819, but two years later started a literary periodical called *The Idle Man*, to which Washington Irving and Washington Allston contributed. His writings in the *Review* were chiefly of a critical character, and attracted no little attention and interest from their sound learning, their manliness of sentiment, and generally candid treatment of authors under review; their clear and lucid statements, and probably also from their somewhat Addisonian stateliness and mannerism of

style ; since in those days Addison was still looked upon as one of the desirable "models" of style, on whose writings a young author would do well to spend days and nights of study.

The best known of these earlier essays of Mr. Dana is that upon "Hazlitt's Lectures on the English Poets." He was one of the earliest, if not, indeed, the very first of the critics of those days on either side of the water to enter strong, forcible and availing protest against the arrogant, bitter and despotic sway which Jeffreys was then exercising over the world of letters. He gave the most earnest and cordial greetings to the writings of Wordsworth, of Coleridge, of Crabbe. That his sympathies were not catholic enough to appreciate all that was good in Byron's verse, or the love for romantic valor and chivalrous daring, which was the inspiration of so much of Mrs. Hemans' work, is perhaps more to be regretted than wondered at. *The Idle Man* lived through one volume, and a single number of a second was issued in 1822. But it was then suspended for want of support. It gained during its existence the approval and admiration of literary and scholarly men, but entirely failed to win the public appreciation. In it he continued the publication of his critical essays, and also wrote for it his novel "Tom Thornton," and several shorter stories. The whole publication resembled the famous *Sketch Book* of Irving ; but, while it unquestionably possessed greater force of style and vigor of thought, it lacked the piquancy and picturesqueness, the delicate humor, the tenderness of sentiment which made the *Sketch Book* beloved of thousands. In 1821, also, Mr. Dana made his first public appearance as a poet, in "The Dying Raven," contributed to the *New York Review*, then edited by Mr. Bryant. It was followed by "The Husband and Wife's Grave," "Thoughts on the Soul," "Changes of Home," and other poems, which won for themselves the appreciation and generous criticism of such men as Bryant, in America ; of Christopher North and his compeers abroad. They are uniformly pervaded by thoughtfulness, often by melancholy and pathos, and suggest a mind too original to be an imitator, but nevertheless strongly influenced by Wordsworth and by Crabbe ; and, like both of these, his favorite authors, he made the mistake of drawing

out his descriptions and meditations into a minuteness and tediousness which has deterred a later generation from keeping them in memory. But in 1827 he issued "The Buccaneer," which took a hold upon the public mind that all his earlier works had failed to win. Its story is gloomy, powerful and repulsive. It is devoted to the portrayal of the darker passions—of fierce and savage guilt, of remorse, fear, despair; but it is told with a power, a pathos, a succession of graphic and vigorous touches, a force of imagination, a stern severity of diction which admirably suit the subject, which none of his earlier poems had even suggested. Whether you like the poem or not, it is one that asserts its power over the reader and holds his memory afterward, as the glittering eye of the ancient mariner held the wedding guest, who must listen to his tale. In 1833 Mr. Dana issued a second volume of his prose and poetical works, which included all of his papers in *The Idle Man*, and a number of new poems. After that time he wrote but little. His later articles were contributed chiefly to the *Literary and Theological Review*, and to the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*. In 1839-40 he delivered, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a series of ten lectures on Shakespeare, which were probably the most valuable and delightful of his literary and critical gifts to his age. Yet, strangely enough, they are the only ones omitted in the two volumes issued in 1850, which comprise all of his other works. They excited the keenest interest in intellectual circles, and did much to stimulate and direct the appreciative study of the great dramatist.

Mr. Dana began life as a Congregationalist, and at one time took an active part in the controversy which, at the close of the first quarter of the century, was waged between the Trinitarian and the Unitarian elements in that communion. But after this he joined himself to the Episcopal Church, and for the long remainder of his life was one of its most earnest and consistent members. His life, as a whole, was, beyond question, one of the most tranquil and happy that has fallen to the lot of any of our literary or professional men. A habit of living much in the open air,

contracted in early manhood while battling with delicate health, stayed with him through life, and was probably one of the causes of prolonging his years into a serene, peaceful and vigorous old age. Whether in Boston in the winter season, or at his summer home on the New Hampshire coast, he spent a considerable portion of his time out of doors. And in consequence he retained his interest in life and in all questions of human interest, his physical and mental faculties alike were prolonged to a time long past the common age of man. The last representative of the earliest generation of our authors who gave power and distinction to our literature, and helped to win the respect of foreign critics and readers for their country as well as for themselves, he long survived all those who shone in the same constellation with him. Bryant was but beginning to write when Dana had made, through the pages of the *North American Review*, his place in the world of letters. Longfellow and Whittier are of a younger generation than that in which Dana stood beside Irving, and to whom the only tribute now in our power to give is the wreath of bay we hang above their tombs.

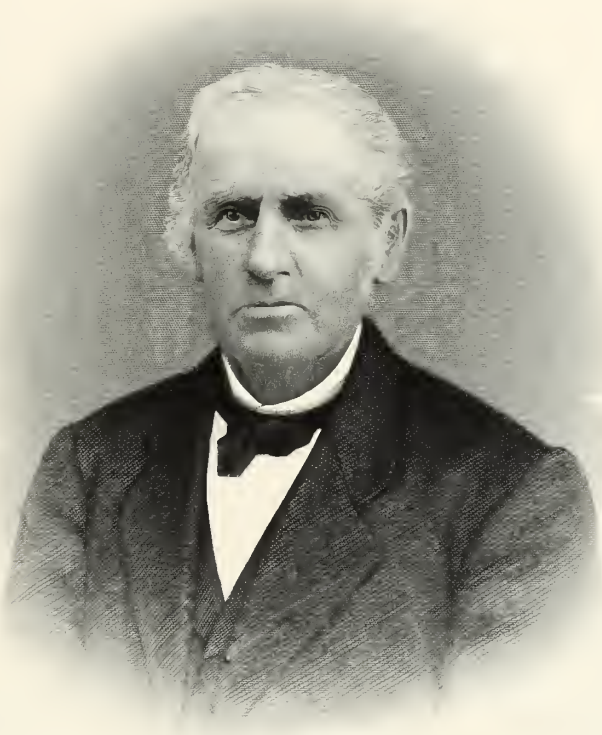
In person Mr. Dana was an admirable representative of "a splendid old man." Erect in form, firm in step, with brain and stomach unimpaired by the dissipations incident to social life, he moved among a charming circle of literary friends, who lovingly regarded him as a Nestor. In stature he was rather below the medium height, and was slenderly built. His countenance was generally pale, but his features were regular, and when lighted up by his singularly expressive eyes, he became handsome to a degree that would mark him as a distinguished personage in any of the world's crowds. He wore a full beard and mustache, and although his hair was thin, he was by no means bald. Strange to say, his health began to improve after his fiftieth year. The "corner" had been turned, and regular habits and a moderate use of wine, coupled with the artistic and æsthetic surroundings which he was enabled to enjoy by reason of his wealth and associations, preserved the even balance between brain and brawn that resulted in a long and hon-

ored life. His manners were affable to those who belonged to his own social grade, but to others he was not companionable, because he never forgot his ancestry or seemed to lose sight of the fact that he possessed an individuality peculiarly his own. His worldly affairs were arranged for many years, and it is not to be presumed that the Reaper found him unprepared in any way for the stroke that cut him down. The life of Mr. Dana was full of experience and memories that reach far back. He died March, 1879.

It is a curious circumstance, however, that he never saw England or made an ocean voyage. Niagara and Canada, on the one hand, and Philadelphia on the other, constituted the principal limits of his wanderings. When Newport became fashionable he turned to Nahant. His country home was at Manchester, N. H. The father of Mr. Dana owned nearly the whole of Cambridgeport (near Boston), and at his death divided his property between his six children. Two generations have been supported by it. His wife died in 1822. A sister kept house for him afterward, and after her death an only surviving daughter became the head of his home. William Cullen Bryant stayed at Mr. Dana's house in Cambridge, when he was invited to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa poem of the year, as a young man, and it was while there he made important changes in "Thanatopsis." The friendship between the two was never interrupted except by death.

Among others of literary friends were the poet Percival, George Ticknor, Dr. William E. Channing and Washington Allston, the artist. All of the painter's works were left to him and his children, and they are now held by the Boston Art Museum. It has been well said that, as if with a prophetic instinct of Dana's life, Bryant, forty or fifty years ago, wrote of

A good old age released from care,
Journeying, in long serenity, away,
* * * 'mid bowers and brooks,
And dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices ever nigh.



A. N. Denny

Dewey, Alonzo Nelson, was born in Becket, Mass., October 11th, 1798, and was the youngest of four sons of Abel Dewey and Lydia Burchard. He received a common school academic education at Westfield, finished his education at the latter institution when 19 years of age, when he returned home, assisting his father at his farm, but some time later his father having several farms in the vicinity of Becket, he gave each his sons charge of different farms, and before his death gave them all up to his sons. Alonzo remaining in Becket till 1836, when he sold out his entire property and moved to Palmer. Three years later the B. & A. R. R. came through his farm there, and he built what was then known as the Railroad House, and was its proprietor three years. When he gave up the hotel, and commenced staging, having lines from Palmer to Stafford, Ware, Barry, and later, when the New London Railroad was opened, he had a line running to Southbridge and Broomfield. He remained staging more or less until 1856, when, having made a competency, he retired from active business, giving most of his time to his farm. He was always interested in any developments for the benefit of the village, and was one of the most liberal supporters of the church of which he was a member, was of a retiring disposition, one who thought much of home, and his works were more in what he did than said. He was married May 30th. 1820, to Miss Mary, daughter of Reuben Parks, of Russell, Mass., (she dying June 3d, 1871), and by whom he had ten children, three of whom still live—Mrs. J. K. Child, Mrs. A. M. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill., and Charles E. Dewey, of Palmer.

More than one-third of the present village stands on what was the farm of Mr. Dewey, so that he found his property of immense value before he died.

In 1856 he represented the people in the House of Representatives; he was also a prominent Mason, and founder of the Thomas Lodge, F. and A, M., of Palmer, Mass. He died May 27, 1876.

Dewey, Francis H., was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 21st, 1821. He descended from eminent legal stock; his

father, Hon. Chas. A. Dewey, was for twenty years Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ; his grandfather, Hon. Daniel Dewey, held the same office, and other near antecedents both in the paternal and maternal line had held judicial offices, his mother being the daughter of Judge Samuel Henshaw, of Northampton. After graduating at Williams College in the year 1840, Mr. Dewey studied law at Yale and Harvard law schools, completing his course at Worcester with Hon. Emory Washburn, afterward Judge and Governor. He commenced practice in 1843, in partnership with Mr. Washburn, and after the appointment of the latter as Judge continued in a large and successful practice for many years. As a lawyer he was noted for his thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, his quick perception and success in jury trials. He was appointed Judge, his present position, in February, 1869.

Judge Dewey's attention has not been confined to political matters alone, but he has been interested in many business enterprises, having been a director of various banks, railroads, manufacturing and insurance companies, and other business corporations.

In politics, first a Whig, subsequently a Republican ; he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1856 and 1869, in the former year Republican candidate for Presidency of Senate, and in both years Chairman of Judiciary Committee. Has for many years been a Trustee of Williams College, an office held by his ancestors for several generations ; from this institution he received the degree of LL.D. in 1874. He was for several years President of the Worcester County Horticultural Society ; is a Trustee of the Washburn Memorial Hospital, of the Worcester Rural Cemetery, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society. Has been a member of both branches of the city government. Judge Dewey was married, Nov. 2nd, 1846, to Miss Frances A., only daughter of John Clarke, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., who died March 13, 1851 ; he afterward married, April 26, 1853, Sarah B., only daughter of Hon. George A. Tafts, of Dalley, Mass., by whom he had five children, all living.

Dewey, Captain, was one of a family of four brothers and three sisters born in Becket. He was the last survivor of the family. His title belonged to him as captain of a company of dragoons in Berkshire County, and clung to him through life. Of his ten children, three only survive—Mrs. J. K. Child and Chas. Dewey, of Palmer, and Mrs. A. M. Nelson, of Galesburg, Ill. He moved to Palmer from Becket, and bought the "King" farm in the eastern part of what is now the village of Palmer. At that time the only residents between Turneyville east of the village, and the Sedgwick corner, west of it, were John Watson, Capt. S. Parks, Capt. Jonathan Cooley and Col. Cyrus Knox. The farm purchased by Mr. Dewey lay directly in the track of the Boston & Albany Railroad, a fact which proved of considerable pecuniary advantage to him, though when it was decided to build the road, the farmers, feeling that it would be a serious damage to their prospects, raised a sum of money and selected Captain Dewey to go to Providence and consult with the then celebrated lawyer, Burgess, as to any possible means of preventing its construction. The house Captain Dewey first occupied in Palmer stood east of the depot, on the north side of the street. This house was subsequently moved and became what is now the office and hallway of the Antique House ; this Captain Dewey then opened as a hotel. He did not long continue a landlord, but soon built the house in which he was dwelling at the time of his death. In 1856 he was a member of the Legislature ; he has also held various minor offices. The establishment of stage lines from Palmer to Southbridge, and from Palmer to Stafford, Ct., were among his enterprises. The latter was discontinued at the opening of the New London & Northern Railroad. He also bought out the stage line from Palmer to Ware, and extended it. He was among the three or four original promoters of the Thomas Lodge of Masons. Active, pushing and shrewd, he had a good measure of success in acquiring property, and was one of the citizens most prominent in point of wealth. In every relation of life he was always thoroughly reliable, and one could always depend upon him. As a member of the Second Congregational

Parish his interest in its prosperity has always been marked. He gave the lot on which the church stands, and opened Church street, which leads to it. He was active and prominent in promoting the growth of the place, and in him Palmer lost one of its wealthiest citizens.

Dickinson, George Richard, was born in Readsboro, Vt., Dec. 15, 1832, and was a son of Caleb Dickinson, a native of Amherst, Mass., who was a farmer by occupation. His minority was spent at home in the routine of attending school and farm labor, receiving, besides the advantages of the common school, a term at the Warnerville Seminary; this completed his early education from books, and his subsequent business career has fully demonstrated that the basis then laid, together with his indefatigable energy and sagacity in matters of business, has won for him an enviable financial position among the younger class of business men in Springfield.

At the age of 21 Mr. Dickinson began business for himself, his first occupation being as a tin peddler from North Adams, Mass. He was subsequently engaged in the same business for four years, going out from Templeton, Mass. In the year 1857 he moved to Springfield, when he entered into a partnership with Henry Smith, one of his late employees, in the manufacture of tin ware and dealers in paper stock, with a limited capital of only $3,000, of which Mr. Dickinson was only able to furnish some $857. The business had so increased that in 1864 he established a branch manufactory in New Haven, Conn., with his brother, Royal C. Dickinson, with the firm name of R. C. Dickinson & Co. In 1867 he bought out the interest of his partner in Springfield, paying therefor nearly ten times the amount of the original capital of both, and took into business relations with himself Mr. Alfred N. Mayo, who had been his clerk for some three years in the past. During the same year he also established a branch house at Norwich, Conn., with his brother Daniel H. Dickinson, and one at Waterbury, Conn., with his brother-in-law David B. Clark. Mr. Clark died in 1877, and the firm is now Dickinson & Grilley.

In 1874 the firm of Dickinson & Mayo, in connection with R. C.

George R. Dickinson

Wm Ernst

Wm Ernst

COMLEY BROS. NEW YORK

Dickinson, purchased the Excelsior Paper Mill, of Holyoke, which they are now successfully carrying on.

The business of which Mr. Dickinson is the head has, from its small beginning and very small capital in 1857, reached a business of nearly a million dollars in 1878, doing business with nearly all of the neighboring paper towns of the East, and dealing in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Dickinson has been quite largely interested in the sale and purchase of real estate in Springfield for years past. His life has been one ot activity. He is interested in the various enterprises of the city tending to its beauty and for the benefit of its citizens, and in 1877 was elected a member of the City Council and placed upon the Finance Committee and Committee on City Property. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

January 11, 1859, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Edward Clark, of Petersham, Mass. By this union he has one child living, Henry S. Dickinson. His wife died in 1863. For his second wife he married, in 1864, Hattie A., daughter of Edward Clark, then of Worcester, Mass., though formerly of Petersham.

Dickinson, Philemon, President of the Trenton Banking Company, which was chartered December 3, 1804, and has been renewed by Legislature from time to time. Isaac Smith was the first President, and during the Revolution was a colonel, and afterwards an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. His successor was Col. Jonathan Rhea, also an officer in the Revolution, and for some time a clerk in the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. The next President was John Beatty, also an officer and doctor in the Revolution. Thomas L. Woodruff next held the executive, and remained in office until February 12, 1832. In 1832 Philemon Dickinson was elected to the position of President, a position he still holds. The original capital of this company was $178,000, and successively increased until now its capital is $500,000. It was the second incorporated bank in the State. P. Dickinson was born February

16, 1804, at Trenton, N. J. His grandfather took up proprietory lands in the early days, and was Major-General in command of the Militia of the State of New Jersey, and served throughout the war. The subject of this sketch graduated at Princeton College in 1822, and is an alma mater of that institution, under the presidency of A. Green. He was admitted to the bar, but practiced for a short time only, when he assumed his present position. In 1834 he was married to Miss Margaret C. Gobert, the issue of which has been six children, five of whom are living. At present he is one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of New Jersey. In 1873 he was a member of the State Convention to revise the laws of the State, and to-day is the oldest bank President in the State.

Fay, Mark, was born January 29, 1793, the son of Josiah Fay, of Southboro, Mass., and one of a family of nine. The education he received was of the most limited nature, and at the age of eight he was put on a farm in Marlboro. Some few years later he was apprenticed to the cabinet maker's trade in Sudbury, to one Noyes, with whom he served his full time, or till twenty-one years of age. During this period everything did not go as smoothly as might have been, as his employer was intemperate, and young Fay had many things to look after which should have been done by his employer. In 1814 he returned to Marlboro and carried on his trade in a small way for about five or six years, when he bought a place on what is now Mechanic street, and kept a store in connection with the cabinet businesss. At the end of about six or seven years he sold out his business and devoted his time to agriculture, having while in business bought a farm. In 1833 he bought what was known as Deacon Ben Rice's farm, in company with one Weatherber; soon after they divided it, Mr. Fay taking that part on which most of the town of Marlboro now stands, his portion including about fifty acres. This land was afterwards cut up and sold for building lots, ranging in price from one to twenty-five dollars a rod. About 1840, there being no banking facilities nearer than Lancaster, he commenced the banking business between Marlboro and that place, taking over notes and bills of exchange and

Mark Fray

Jas H Ferguson

bringing back the money. With one or two exceptions, he made this trip for twenty-three years, or till 1863, never during that time meeting with any loss or molestation, and never having the slightest fear. During this time he must have carried millions of money, for from 1850 to 1863 there was a very large business done in the town. About 1850 he commenced to find much to do in the dividing up of his farm and sale of lots. In 1853–55 the railroad was built from Marlboro to Hudson, and he was the principal instrument in its construction, furnishing a large portion of the funds. He was the originator of the Marlboro Savings Bank, which was started in 1860, being the first of the six original chartered members, and was either President or Treasurer for ten years. Almost unaided, he obtained a charter for the National Bank in 1863, and was the largest stockholder and its President until his death. He was not absent from a directors' meeting, with one exception, for more than twelve years. On December 4th, 1817, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Jotham Brigham, of Marlboro, and he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding together in 1867. He was ever ready to assist any one to a homestead, and during his life helped many to build their houses, and has been the direct means of building at least two hundred of the homes of the town. A man remarkable for his strong vital constitution, as well as for his pure, unostentatious and benevolent life and work, modest and retiring, he led a pure life, a true pattern for the rising generation. He died June 30th, 1876, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters. His widow followed him May 22d, 1878. Mr. Fay died possessed of an independent fortune, the result of his life's labor and perseverance, and at the time of his death owned half the stock of the bank which he started.

Ferguson, James C., was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 5th, 1810. Eight years later he moved with his father, Dr. Clement Ferguson, to New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, where he resided until 1826, at which time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1831 he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and was engaged there in the jewelry business. He was married, September 5th, 1837, to Clarissa, daughter of

Jeremy Mansur, of Richmond, Indiana. In April, 1847, he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1857, when he embarked in the pork-packing and commission business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Ferguson, as has been seen, was not born to affluence, but began from a small commencement, and owes alone to his efforts and industry the position and fortune he has attained. What he has done can be done again if the same method be used for its accomplishment.

Garfield, Harrison, was born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., June 27, 1810; the son of Silas Garfield, a native of Lee. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and lived at home with his father until the age of 21, when for two years he helped an aunt in the hotel business. Then he engaged for three years in the meat business with Thomas E. M. Bradley. In 1836 he went into the paper manufacturing business with one Caleb Benton, the firm being Benton & Garfield, which continued for thirty years and until the death of Mr. Benton, in 1866. After his death the business was continued with his sons one year, when they dissolved, since which time he has conducted the paper business alone.

During his business career he has held about all the town offices; has been President of the Lee National Bank since its existence—President of the Lee National Bank for twenty-five years, and represented the State Board of Agriculture for three years. In 1851 he represented his district in the Legislature, and Southern Berkshire District in the Senate of 1877. He was President of the Housatonic Agricultural Society for one year, besides doing in his life what he could to help his fellow-men, such as settling estates, &c.

In November, 1832, he was married to Mary Norton, of West Springfield, by whom he has had three children. His wife departed this life in October, 1853.

He was married a second time, in October, 1854, to Lucinda Freeman, of Monterey, by whom he has had two children, both of whom are living. His second wife died in August, 1862.

Stephen Gardner

COMLEY BROS. NEW YORK

E. A. Goodnow

Was married the third time, in January, 1864, to Mary S. Woodworth, of New Haven, Conn. This union has brought no children, though his wife still lives to enjoy and share the domestic happiness of his home. Harrison Garfield has been a stirring, practical man, and has been successful in all his pursuits from a rare combination of tact and ability which has ever proven the master of all obstacles.

Goodnow, Edward A., President of the First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born at Princeton, Massachusetts, July 16th, 1810. He is the son of Edward Goodnow, who followed the two occupations of farmer and tavern-keeper. Princeton is a town twelve miles from Worcester, Wachusett Mountain, almost the highest elevation in Massachusetts, being in the town. Under the shadow of this mountain our subject first saw the light, and is the third of a family of eight children. He was occupied at home on the farm until he was twenty years old, and in this period had schooling for five or six weeks in summer, and the same in winter, in the common district school. Besides this, brief intervals were passed at schools of a higher grade, including three terms, of eleven weeks each, at the Hadley Academy. At twenty he came as clerk in a store in his native town, and after ten years was admitted as a partner. In connection with this store he was largely engaged in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats; also doing a general marketing business in country produce. For two seasons he drove the team himself to Boston, forty miles distant, once a week, starting on the road at two o'clock in the morning, and driving nearly all next night. He was also, at this time, largely engaged in the manufacture of shoes. About 1835 or 1836 he bought out his partner, and gave himself exclusively to the business of the store.

In 1847, at the age of thirty-seven, he sold out his business, and went to Shelbourne Falls, Massachusetts, and took charge of the store connected with the large cutlery manufacturing establishment of Lamson, Goodnow & Co., the business of the store amounting to some sixty thousand dollars a year. After about a year he went to Eaton, Madison County,

N. Y., with the view of taking an interest in a cassimere manufacturing establishment; but having remained some time in the employ of the concern, did not have sufficient confidence in the business to carry out his original purpose.

He returned to Massachusetts, and, after a year or more, decided to locate in Worcester. Here he bought a retail stock of boots and shoes for about three thousand dollars, and commenced business.

At the age of fifty-five years he sold out his business, having, in his estimation, acquired a competency, and passed about a year in travel. Three years previously he had purchased one of the finest residences then or now in the city of Worcester, which had been built and occupied by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for his own residence. After his return from his extended journey, Mr. Goodnow accepted the presidency of the First National Bank of Worcester, which he had been largely instrumental in bringing into existence. Unanimously elected at the outset, he has continued to be elected ever since, the present being the eighth year of his holding the office. Under his management the stock has greatly increased in value, and twelve per cent. is declared in dividends each year. The reserve has gone up from seventeen thousand dollars to one hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, on a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

Soon after going into banking, Mr. Goodnow also engaged in real estate operations, with a friend, and erected the first marble-front five-story block, and one of the most imposing in the city, called the First National Bank Building. He and the same friend also bought the theatre, and converted it into a fine block for business and other purposes, one of the courts being at the present time held in a part of the edifice. The two gentlemen hold real estate in the city to the value of about three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Goodnow was also one of the earliest stockholders in the Turner's Falls Co., on the Connecticut River, and is largely interested in building up a manufacturing city there. His wealth is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Joseph Grosvenor

He has always been thoroughly energetic in business, and is strictly temperate in his habits. A man of strong talents and striking virtues, his life has been alike useful to himself and his fellow-men, and offers a profitable example to those seeking either a business or a moral guide.

Griswold, Joseph, was born in Buckland, Mass., August 9, 1806.

His father was Major Joseph Griswold, born in Weathersfield, Conn. The Major was at times a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Joseph Griswold, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child of a family of fourteen children.

He attended common school, and also a select school, several terms, in Buckland, in his youth.

At the age of sixteen his father gave him his time, and he commenced to educate and support himself. He attended school some three years at "Sanderson Academy," in Ashfield, Mass.

Mary Lyon, founder of Holyoke Seminary, was one of his school-mates there.

During his school years he worked at his trade of carpenter, joiner and cabinetmaker—trades learned of his father—and also kept school, alternating between these as his circumstances required.

Studied Latin with Judge Payne, of Ashfield, preparatory to studying medicine.

At about twenty years of age, visited relatives in New York State, and worked at his trade in Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit. While at Rochester he first saw window-sashes, blinds and doors, made by power. It was then he abandoned the idea of practicing medicine.

He returned East and began the manufacture of sashes, doors and blinds, at Ashfield, where he taught school several terms, also at Colerain.

At Colerain, while teaching, he became acquainted with Miss Louisa W. Denison, of Stonington, Conn., who was stopping there with an aunt. They were married at Stonington, Conn., November 23, 1829.

About this time he removed his business from Ashland to Buckland, and also started a shop with his brother in "Erving Grant," Mass.

In 1830 he built a house and shop at Colerain at the site of the present village of Griswoldville, and continued the business of manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc.

In 1831 he added to his business the making of wooden "lather boxes."

During these years, Mr. Griswold worked fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and Mrs. Griswold, in addition to the duties of her large family, assisting in varnishing and putting up these boxes for the trade.

Soon after he added to his business the making of gimlets and augers.

In 1832 he built a cotton mill of sixteen (16) looms; during the same year he added sixteen looms more, Mrs. Griswold making the harnesses and aprons for the looms. The mill, with its contents, was destroyed by fire in 1851.

In 1835 he built a brick cotton mill of one hundred and forty-four looms, which was burned in 1856.

In the general crash of 1837, Mr. Griswold was carried down with the many, and out of this was formed the present Griswoldville Manufacturing Company. Mr. Griswold in after years bought out the other stockholders.

In 1846 he opened a commission house in New York.

The same year he purchased and fitted up a model farm in Stonington, Conn., where his family resided for six years, he carrying on his manufactory at the same time, and also connecting himself with shipping and whaling interests.

In 1852 he gave up the commission business in New York and moved back to Colerain, and rebuilt the mill burned.

In 1855 he engaged largely in lands and farming, in addition to his other business.

In 1856 he rebuilt his second mill (burned), and started it in 1858 with 210 looms.

During the year 1865 he took into the corporation three of his sons, and built his Willis mill, doubling his previous manufacturing business.

He has had thirteen children—six now living. Of these, Ethan D. Griswold, of New York, represents the house there.

Joseph Griswold, jr., and Lorenzo Griswold, reside at Griswoldville, and carry on the business with their father there.

Wayne Griswold is connected with the Montreal *Star*, of Montreal, Canada.

Maria Louise married Dr. A. C. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass.

Myra married W. W. Ballard, Esq, of Circleville, Ohio.

Mr. Griswold never had any interest for office or political honors, and always declined them when suggested by his friends.

He was, however, a great reader, and had a wonderful memory, and in his younger days took the leading magazines of the day.

In later life he confined his reading to the newspapers—always reading three or four of the leading dailies. No item escaped his attention; he has occasionally through life contributed an article for print. He is quick in his decisions and has a wonderfully accurate judgment of men and human nature.

Mr. Griswold may be said to be pre-eminently a man of work.

In all his varied and extended interests, he has always had a constant and personal supervision, extending to the most minute detail, overseeing himself the cutting of the timber on his farms, the sawing in his mills, the making and laying of the brick, and the construction of much of the machinery; seldom taking a day of leisure for himself—the only notable instance being at the close of the war: as his interests were so closely connected with the cotton business of the South, and being desirous of judging for himself what the effect of the emancipation of the negro would have upon the production of cotton, he spent the winter with his wife traveling through the various slave States, and became satisfied that the change would be for the better, and that the negro would work and raise cotton if the politicians would let him alone.

Immediately on his return he resumed his constant round of toil, and now, hale and hearty, in his seventy-second year, is just finishing off

at Turner's Falls a substantial mill, with accompanying tenements, that is to double the capacity of his present manufacturing business.

Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia.—The possession of property must ever be accompanied by the desire for its security and use during the lifetime of the possessors, and for some assurance that it will be properly disposed of thereafter in accordance with their wishes. Banks assume the custody of that most evanescent of all property—money. Insurance companies agree to indemnify from loss by fire and shipwreck. Individuals undertake the settlement of estates. But these have all proven inadequate to the full requirements of the times. With the steady accumulation of property and increase in the number of its possessors, the need of better protection for the untold millions of portable wealth, and of greater security for the proper settlement of estates, has been demonstrated.

Banks decline to become responsible for the safe keeping of property other than money, and it has been found that many of them are so situated as to be unable to afford entire protection against the skill of the modern burglar, whose vocation has become a science. Ordinary insurance companies do not protect, but merely indemnify upon certain conditions, limiting their risks, and refusing all others. They offer no indemnity against loss through the depredations of thieves and robbers.

Individuals, when appointed to settle estates, may and often do die before completing their duties, and sometimes resign, or otherwise fail in the performance of their trusts.

Within a few years there has sprung up a class of institutions intended to meet the requirements of holders of property, for its better protection during life, and its more certain and speedy transmission to heirs at death.

The Trust and Safe Deposit Companies not only receive money upon deposit like banks, but also securities and other articles of value, and rent safes in vaults absolutely burglar-proof. They not only offer protection against fire, but also against burglars, returning the identical articles

placed in their custody. In making a business of the settlement of estates, or in acting in any other capacity as Trustees, they acquire an experience and possess facilities for the careful, economical and certain management of estates and trusts that must commend them to the serious consideration of thoughtful holders of property. Being corporations, they never die.

These institutions, as organized in this City, have been projected and managed chiefly by persons identified with banks and insurance companies, who, by their peculiar experience and training, are well qualified to successfully administer their affairs. It was foreseen that institutions with such large powers for usefulness were destined to assume positions of great importance in this community, and that their success would be largely due to good location, adequate charter privileges, high character of management, sufficiency of capital, and strength of buildings and vaults. It was upon this broad, liberal and comprehensive plan that the organization of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company was conceived over eight years ago. Location was deemed of vital importance to its success, and so valuable did the present site of the new building of the Company appear, that three years of persistent effort were spent in securing the several parcels of ground composing it. Of ample dimensions, at the heart of the monetary centre of the City, surrounded on all sides by streets and wide areas; a building erected upon it will always stand separate and apart from all other buildings, making it fire and burglar proof to a degree otherwise unattainable; whilst the peculiarity of the foundation, which is a stratum of gravel, perfectly dry upon the surface, but with water in great abundance at every point a few feet below, renders any undermining by burglars impossible. It may be safely assumed that, as a location for the business intended, the site is unequaled in this City, and its possession amply repays for the time and labor spent in obtaining it.

During the time thus occupied in securing the building site, great care and pains were taken in procuring a proper and liberal charter from

the State. Two were laid aside as defective. After much difficulty, the present act of incorporation was obtained, which embodies all the powers, privileges and restrictions found necessary and desirable by the most successful institutions already established. Under it authority is granted to receive and hold, on deposit and in trust, estate, real and personal, including the notes, bonds, obligations and accounts of States and of individuals, and of companies and corporations, and the same to purchase, collect, adjust and settle, and also to sell and dispose thereof in any market in the United States or elsewhere, without proceeding in law or equity, and for such price and upon such terms as may be agreed on between contracting parties; and to receive upon deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds and valuable property of every kind; and to act as Receiver, assignee, guardian, executor, administrator or other Trustee, and to receive for safe keeping any bonds, stocks, securities or other valuables belonging to others, from any executor, administrator, guardian or other Trustee, either by order of any court or otherwise; and also to act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning any stocks, bonds or other obligation of any corporation, association, municipality, State or public authority, and to receive and manage any sinking fund therefor, on such terms as may be agreed upon; and upon being properly indemnified therefor, to become sole surety in any case where, by law, one or more sureties may be required for the faithful performance of any trust or office.

After the building site and charter had been secured, and $100,000 of capital stock subscribed, an organization was effected and a Board of Directors chosen November 8, 1872. Subscriptions were then opened for the full amount of capital, and in a very short time applications for stock were received largely in excess of the $1,000,000 of capital provided for in the charter.

The Company opened a temporary office February 1, 1873, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, for the transaction of such business as might offer before the completion of its new building, though

with so few facilities that the utmost that could be expected from it was the introduction of the Company into notice and the maintenance of the charter, which would otherwise have been forfeited. Upon the opening of the office, $500,000 of the capital was called in, and paid up during the year. In September last the second $500,000 was called in, part of which has been paid, and the remainder will be due within the current year.

The Company became possessed of the principal portion of its ground May 1, 1873, when plans for the building were being perfected by the architects, Messrs. Furness & Hewitt. Over two months were spent in clearing the site from old buildings and in securing the remainder of the ground; and it was not until July 21st that a contract was made with Mr. Oliver Bradin for the erection of the new building within the ensuing eighteen months. This length of time was deemed necessary for the proper construction of a building of such magnitude, intended to be thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, and of great strength. The great fires of Chicago and Boston clearly demonstrated that no building materials resist fire so well as good hard brick, for the beauty and excellence of which Philadelphia is justly famous.

The problem given to the architects was to design a building in brick that would not present to the eye the blank and unattractive appearance of a market house or factory. The result has been a handsome building, which attracts unusual attention from its unique appearance and bold departure from the prevailing architecture of our public buildings, being a pleasing modification of the Venetian style. It has a front of 57 feet on Chestnut street and 198 feet on both Hudson street and Carpenters' court.

The foundations are of stone, and from 8 to 12 feet deep and 4 feet thick. The basement walls are 3 feet thick, of hard brick, laid in cement. The walls above the main floor are 2 feet 3 inches thick, interior walls and partitions being all of brick, and from 2 feet 3 inches to 1 foot 10 inches thick. As evidence of the firmness of the foundation and

strength of the walls, it may be mentioned that not a single crack or other sign of settling has appeared in any part of the building. The basement floors are laid in concrete, covered with lithogen pavement and tile, and the walls are finished in pressed brick, with struck joints. All the other floors are of iron beams and brick arches, and laid with concrete and encaustic tile. The walls are ornamented with stone and covered with tile, being the first extensive piece of work of the kind yet attempted in this City. All the roofs are of iron, covered with slate, fastened with copper wire. There is not a particle of lath and plaster, nor a wooden joist or floor in the building. The doors and window frames are of oak.

The exterior is of the finest pressed brick, upon all four sides of the building, laid in black cement, ornamented with light Ohio stone, polished Scotch granite, and encaustic tiles in bright colors. The prominent features of the front elevation are two square towers, one at each corner, which are seventy feet high, with crestings of carved stone, and roofs of iron and slate, surmounted with an ornamental iron railing. There is a clock in one tower, with the dial facing Chestnut street; and upon the other is a vane, which indicates the direction of the wind upon a dial corresponding with that of the clock. Between the towers is the main entrance, consisting of an inner and outer vestibule; the latter covered with a stone porch, supported on polished Scotch granite columns and bases. The tower windows have similar columns, of smaller size, in the jambs. All windows contain plate glass; and the lower ones are guarded by heavy iron gratings, of design in keeping with the architecture of the building.

The main entrance through the vestibules is by means of two doorways, each five feet wide, with heavy, solid oak and bronze doors, opening into a room 52 feet 6 inches square, with floor and walls covered with encaustic tile. The ceiling is made entirely of iron, somewhat in the form of a dome; and is painted light blue. Above this rises the roof of iron and slate. On the right side of this room are the counters and desks

of the National Bank of the Republic, of solid walnut, with panels of bronze below and plate glass above, of a design harmonizing with the interior finish of the building. In front of these is a room in the tower, 16 feet square, fitted up for the officers of the Bank. Facing the counters of the Bank, on the opposite side of the room, are similar counters, with desks and officers' rooms of the Fame Fire Insurance Company. Between these counters is an open space 20 feet wide, to the rear of the room, where it enters a passage 22 feet long and 10 feet wide. Upon the right of this passage is the President's room, 20 feet square; and on the left a hall and iron stairway, leading to a directors' room and store room above, and to the basement below; also opening into Hudson street. The passage at the rear end opens into the large room occupied by the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company,—the counterpart in size and finish of the Banking and Insurance Room. It is fitted up and arranged for the business of the Company, with desks and counters on the right side, for the Cash and Trust Department; while on the left is the Safe Deposit Department, with the counter for the reception of securities, and the tables, screens, and other conveniences for the use of safe-renters and depositors, with a separate apartment for ladies.

From the rear of this room is the entrance, through iron doors, to the Treasury—a room 28½ feet wide, 49 feet long, and 40 feet high, containing the great fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Company. On the left of the entrance is the desk of the Superintendent of Vaults. From this floor, the basement, the second floor of the treasury, and the top of the vaults, are reached by iron stairways. The second story of the treasury is designed for a meeting room for corporations, committees, trustees, and others using the vaults of the Company, and requiring a private room for the examination of securities. Twelve feet in front of the vaults is a wrought iron grille, extending from the basement to the ceiling, and from which the vaults, six in number, unobstructed by any floor, can all be seen at a single glance, being arranged in three stories, two on each story, reached by galleries and iron stairways. They are constructed of

interior walls of hardened iron and steel plates, 2½ inches thick on all sides, top and bottom, and 3½ inches thick at all corners, with vestibules of the same, having outer and inner doors of solid welded iron and hardened steel plates, 4 inches thick clear of bolt work; each door being protected by two combination locks of the finest character, and arranged by separate combinations, so that not less than two persons must always be present in order to open or close both doors of any one of the vaults. The iron and steel work of the vaults is enclosed on all sides in massive walls of dressed granite blocks, each 6 to 8 feet long, 2 feet high and 2 feet thick, the front being four inches thicker; all laid in cement, and securely clamped and doweled together. The covers over the top are also two feet thick, in nine immense blocks of granite, each weighing from 8 to 13 tons. A space of 2 to 3 inches between the steel and granite walls is filled with hydraulic cement, rendering the vaults perfectly dry. The whole rests upon solid granite foundations extending about 20 feet below the level of Carpenter's Court, the entire excavations being filled in solid from side to side with stones of great size and weight laid by machinery in cement. Three pumps were kept in constant operation to free the excavation from water whilst the lower courses of stone were being laid, and it would therefore be impossible ever to undermine these vaults. The solid brick walls of the building, unbroken by door or window, surround the vaults and extend 10 feet above them, with a ceiling of iron beams and brick arches, and roof of iron and slate.

About 1,700 tons of granite and 400,000 pounds of iron and steel were used in the construction of these vaults. Everything that experience and ingenuity could suggest has been done, and no expense spared in making them absolutely fire and burglar-proof; and it is believed that they are in these respects unequaled in this country.

In their interior dimensions the vaults are each 18 feet deep, 10 feet wide, and 7½ to 8 feet high. They have a capacity for 6,000 iron safes, or safe deposit boxes, of various sizes. Two thousand safes have been put in for the immediate use of renters, and more will be added as re-

quired. They are fitted with combination and permutation locks of the best construction known. Communicating with the treasury in the basement, is a Plate Vault, 39 by 48 feet, fitted up with iron shelving for the reception of boxes of plate, trunks, and other bulky packages left for safe keeping under guarantee. Adjoining this vault on the east, and communicating also with the treasury, is a room 12 by 48 feet, for safe-renters, with tables for their use. Beyond this room, and communicating with the stairway to Hudson street, are an office, and a room containing a hydraulic lift for the reception and delivery of heavy packages. Beyond this—entirely cut off from the vaults and treasury—is the front basement, containing Dining Rooms, Pantry and Kitchen, Toilet, Cloak and Store Rooms. Under the front pavement are Coal Vaults, and a Steam Heating Apparatus for warming the entire building.

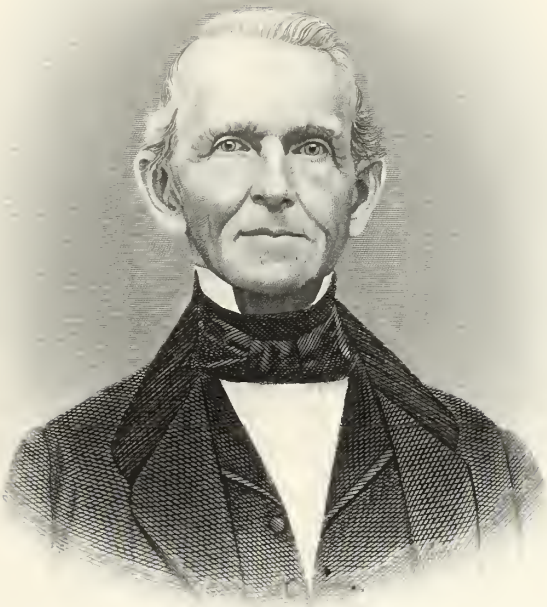
The doors and windows throughout the building are connected with Electric Burglar Alarms. There is electrical communication with the Central Police Station and the Western Union Telegraph Office. There is also an Electric Recording Clock, having communications with stations around the vaults and throughout the building, for testing the vigilance of trained and armed private watchmen employed to guard the building day and night. The building is so illuminated at night that the vaults may be seen from the street.

It would seem impossible for the most inventive genius to devise more effectual means for guarding securities and valuables from fire and thieves than are furnished in the building, vaults, and police regulations of this Company.

Harrison, A., Indianapolis, a man who, from a humble position and by his own efforts has risen to affluence and social position, and through all the events of a checkered life has preserved his integrity unimpeached, well deserves the pen of the historian and to be held up as a model to posterity. A. Harrison was born at Greenville, Tenn., December 18th, 1802, and was the son of Edward and Mary Harrison. His father moved to Indiana when the subject of this sketch was only ten

years old, and was engaged in a mercantile business at Brookville, where his circumstances became very much reduced, so much so that he could not afford to educate his children as was his wish. This necessitated the subject of this sketch to seek his own livelihood at an early age. This he did, and when twelve years old he was supporting himself in clothes by going from store to store, in his native town, sawing and splitting wood. His industry soon attracted the attention of a merchant in the town, who went to his father and offered to take him as an apprentice until of age; this was to include two years' schooling. His father gladly accepted, and bound him for seven years, during which he employed his time faithfully, receiving at its expiration an honorable discharge. He, however, continued in this same employ one year longer, for which he received as remuneration the sum of $120. After this he entered the employ of another mercantile firm, from whom he received $200 for his first year's services. They, recognizing in him a trusted employee, offered, after another year's services, to make him a full partner, they to furnish all the capital, and the subject of this sketch to have full charge of the business. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Harrison remained in that position seven years, when he sold out his entire interest and moved to Laporte county, where he bought a new stock of goods, and again engaged in general mercantile business, including the buying and selling of wheat; in fact, he shipped the first cargo of wheat from Michigan City to Buffalo. In 1837 the Legislature passed the bill for internal improvements in the building of canals and railroads, and Mr. H. immediately moved to Indianapolis, where he engaged in business with a Mr. Porter, the firm style being Harrison & Porter, though he carried on his business at La Porte three years after. The Indianapolis firm continued six years successfully, when Mr. Porter died. The business was, however, continued with the widow of his late partner for several years, or until she remarried, when the business was closed up and a settlement made with Mrs. Porter. After this Mr. Harrison associated with him as partner his son-in-law, Mr. J. C. S. Harrison, and they together continued in the mercantile business

Sam'l Rutherford



Saml A Hitchcock

four years, or until 1855, when they commenced banking, and at which the firm still continues. Previous to this time, Mr. Harrison was connected with the State Bank of Indiana for twenty years, in different positions of trust and honor.

Mr. Harrison has always been thoroughly identified with the interests of Indianapolis, and has gained his position and influence by personal exertion. He is still active, attending to his business duties daily. In business matters he has always been prompt and exacting, and in the community in which he lives he enjoys the entire confidence of all who know him ; reliable in every respect, though modest and retiring, and passing for less than his real worth. A man of large attainments, which are sound and substantial.

By an industry that has never wavered, by an integrity that is unimpeachable, he has gained reputation, position and wealth. If the youth of the rising generation would go and do likewise, they would in time achieve what he has done.

Hitchcock, Samuel Austin, was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, January 9, 1794. His father, Gad Hitchcock, was a native of Union, a town in Connecticut adjoining Brimfield, and in early life served the usual apprenticeship in the tailor's trade with Mr. Gates, a clothier of East Brimfield ; but for many years he was a hatter by trade. As these trades of the olden times failed to give him the means of livelihood, he evinced the universal adaptability of the self-reliant sons of New England, in his readiness to do any work that offered itself day by day. He was fortunate in his choice of a wife, Keziah Bates, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Bates, of East Brimfield. Three children, a boy and two girls, shared with these parents the discomforts that a family in straitened circumstances must experience even in favored New England. The mother was a notable housekeeper, and the household thrived under her care.

On March 23d, 1812, he left home in search of employment more remunerative than any he could find in his native town. He found em-

ployment with Mr. Bela Tiffany, of Dudley, a prominent merchant in the southern part of Worcester County. At the end of the year for which he had engaged, his employer called for his account.

In 1820 he went to Boston and formed a copartnership with Matthias Armsby and Thatcher Tucker, under the name of Armsby, Tucker & Co. This was the first dry goods commission house established in New England. The next year they dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Hitchcock receiving $3,000 as his share. A new copartnership was formed, and the business carried on under the name of Tucker, Sayles & Hitchcock, which firm, after the various changes through which it has passed, is now the well-known house of Gardner, Brewer & Co. Mr. Hitchcock retained his connection with the business until 1839.

Although those who knew Mr. Hitchcock in his early manhood speak of him as one who exhibited almost perfect physical development in form and carriage, his close attention to business finally impaired his health to such a degree that in 1831 he left Boston and went to Southbridge to act as agent of the Hamilton Woolen Company. This position, which he at first had reluctantly consented only temporarily to fill, till the suitable man should be found, he held for eleven years. He represented the town in the Legislature during the winter of 1836, and from 1836 to 1842 was President of the Southbridge Bank.

By constant application to business his health was impaired, and his bodily infirmities increased until, in 1842, he withdrew entirely from active business pursuits.

He returned to Brimfield, where he had in 1832 purchased a house for his widowed mother. With her and with his sister's family he enjoyed for many years the restful quiet of a happy, well-ordered home. After his mother's death in 1858, and the subsequent removal of his sister's family, he continued to live in the same house, and in the simple, unostentatious, methodical style which long-continued habit had made a second nature to him. A judicious investment of his property during the many years of his retirement resulted in its gradual increase, while

Josiah Hooker

his habits of utmost frugality made but slight draft on his augmented resources. Thus he became possessed of a large fortune. Wealth, and the influence over others which it gives to any one known to possess it in abundance, made no change in his views and feelings. Like the patriarch Jacob, "a plain man living in tents," Mr. Hitchcock preferred the seclusion and the simplicity of rural life to the hot fever of city extravagance.

His increasing feebleness had been specially marked during the last years of his life. When the portrait was finished which the Directors of the American Congregational Association had engaged to have taken of him for the library of the Congregational House in Boston, he seemed to be much affected by the thought of its completion, as if it reminded him of the near completion of his own life-work. Early in the morning of the next day after the artist left him he was prostrated by an attack of heart disease, from which no medical skill or efforts of his friends could give relief. After struggling a few hours against his malady, complicated as it was with other forms of disease, he sank into an unconscious state. On Sunday evening, November 23, 1873, soon after sunset, he reached the limit, or, as Christian faith teaches us in more truthful phrase to say, the gate of life.

Hooker, Josiah, was born in Springfield, Mass., April 17th, 1796. His father, John Hooker, was a native of North Hampton, and his mother, Sarah Dwight, a native of Springfield. His early education was received at the Munson Academy. He entered Yale 1811, graduated in the class of 1814, then commenced the study of law in the office of George Bliss of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar 1818. One year later he moved to Pittsfield and continued his practice there until the death of his father (1829), when he returned to Springfield, took his father's office, and practiced law until 1869, when failing health caused him to retire. He did not fully follow the profession in which he was educated, paying attention to the collateral departments, such as magistrate, trial justice, referee and auditor in the review of cases—mostly the last. He

also had charge of a political paper, *The Gazette*, for about eight years; also, for some years, was Inspector of the Munson State Almshouse. For twenty-two years he was a member of the School Board, officiating as chairman for twenty years. He also took an active part in the Sunday-school and temperance movements. The first graded public school built in Springfield, the Hooker School, was named in honor of his close and enthusiastic connection with educational matters. He had twice been elected to the Legislature, and at the time of his death, which occurred July 14th, 1870, he was Treasurer of the Springfield Savings' Bank and Justice of the Peace.

Two years after his decease, his wife, formerly Jane W., daughter of J. A. Judd, of West Hampton, to whom he was married October 29th, 1849, presented the Hooker School with a handsome clock, a fitting tribute to his memory.

He was a man of thorough rectitude and firm principle, temperate in all things, moderate in action and expression. In society he was highly esteemed and had marked influence and value.

Hovey, Daniel, was born in Lyme, N. H., March 25th, 1792, and was the son of Daniel and Bulah Hovey, both of whom were from Connecticut, and who were married in 1789

The above gentleman was fitted for college in Hanover, N. H., and when eighteen he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cyrus Hamilton of Lyme, remaining with him as student till 1813, and one year as practicing physician. Some time in 1814 he moved to Coldbrook, N. H., practicing there one year, when he removed to Canaan, N. H. On the death of his former preceptor he returned to his native town, and entered practice in about 1822, where he remained till 1842, when he removed to Greenfield, where he continued the practice of medicine till 1860. Through all this time and till his death, he was engaged in the drug and prescription business, which is now carried on by his son, George H. Hovey.

He died May 6th, 1874, at Greenfield. He was married in 1817 to

S. Johnson

Hanna Hough Harris, by whom he had four children, two of whom are still living.

He was a very genial and kindly disposed man, having many friends and few or no enemies. A man with a remarkable memory, fond of society, and greatly admired for his many good qualities and excellent characteristics.

Johnson, Sylvander, was born at Stafford, Conn., February 2d, 1815, and is the son of Jonathan and Statira Johnson, natives of that place. He received as good an education as most boys did in his time, which consisted of a few months each winter till he was fourteen years of age. At the age of thirteen years old he lost his father, one year after which he, at the age of fourteen, went as one of the hands in a cotton mill at Chicopee, where he remained about five years; he then went to North Adams, where he worked about four years more in a cotton mill, after which he went in a store as clerk, where he remained until 1837, when he commenced business in a small way for himself. This he continued till 1849, when he removed to Copake, N. Y., and engaged in the furnace business. This new field was unsuited to his taste, so he abandoned it in less than a year.

In 1850 when manufacturing was still its in infancy in North Adams, Mr. Johnson returned and established a concern for the manufacture of cotton warps, which business he carried on successfully up to 1872, when his institution was burned to the ground.

In the following year Mr. Johnson's exclusive proprietorship was formed into an incorporated company, of which Mr. Johnson has been the President since its incorporation. The concern employs about 200 hands, and has a capacity to turn out 6,000 yards of cotton fabrics per day.

Mr. Johnson has been an active citizen of North Adams, always working for the interest not only of himself and his business, but for that of his employees and fellow-citizens. He was instrumental in getting the gas and water in the village, was the principal mover in getting up fairs and cattle-shows in the town, and the people acknowledge him as one of

the corner-stones of the place, giving him the name of being just in all his transactions—a man they are proud to hold up conspicuously as one of their leading citizens; and have shown their appreciation of his worth by sending him to the Legislature in 1847, 1857, 1859, 1864, and 1866. He was chosen to the Governor's council in 1869 and 1870. He has also been Selectman of the town for several years. He is well known to the citizens of Adams, and in connection with his acknowledged business qualifications, he is highly esteemed for his moral attributes. He is still active in mind and body, attends closely to his business daily, and is well known as a sagacious and honorable financier and man.

Jones, Aquilla, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, July 8th, 1811. He was the son of Benjamin and Mary Jones. His father was a farmer of limited circumstances, and could afford the subject of this sketch but a limited amount of schooling. He remained at home laboring on the farm until 1831, when his father, with his family, emigrated to Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, he having a son there, Elisha P. Jones, who had preceded them about six years, and who at the time of their arrival was engaged in the mercantile business, and was also postmaster. A. Jones went into his brother's store as clerk, remaining with him until August, 1836, at which time he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Evan Arnold. He then went to the State of Missouri, where he remained about one year, when he again returned to Columbus and bought a hotel, but had only been engaged in this business about eight months when his wife died, after which he sold his hotel and closed up its affairs. Soon after this his brother, Elisha P. Jones, took sick and died. Aquilla arranged to take the stock of goods, and was made postmaster by common consent. He continued in the mercantile business first with Chas. Jones, a brother, afterwards with B. F. Jones, another brother, until 1856, and most of the time from October, 1838, up to 1854 was postmaster at Columbus, when he resigned.

In March, 1840, he married again, to Harriet, daughter of Hon. Jno. W. Cox, of Morgan County, Indiana. In the same year he was ap-

Cyrus Sewell

[illegible]

[illegible] 1864, and 1866 [illegible] in the governor's council in 1860 and 1870. He has [illegible] School [illegible] the board for several years. He is well known to the citizens of Adams and, in connection with his acknowledged business qualifications, he is highly esteemed for his moral qualities. He is still active in mind and body [illegible] business daily, which is well known as a [illegible]

Jones, Aquilla [illegible] 1816. He was the [illegible] was a farmer of [illegible] the sketch book [illegible] settling on the farm [illegible] land, and [illegible] dollars. Earlham, Wayne County, Indiana, is [illegible] there Elisha P. Jones, who had preceded them about [illegible] years, and who at the time of their arrival was engaged in the mercantile business, and was also postmaster. A [illegible] mother's store as clerk, remaining with him until August [illegible] which time he married Sarah Ann [illegible] daughter of Ivan Amons. [illegible] the state of Missouri, where he remained about one [illegible] dollars and fifty an acre. But [illegible] August month, when his [illegible] affairs [illegible] died. Aquilla arranged to [illegible] common [illegible] He [illegible] in the mercantile business [illegible] with Cass Jones, a brother, [illegible] with E. P. Jones, [illegible] since 1876, and most of the time since October, 1878, up to [illegible] was postmaster at Columbus, which he resigned.

In March, 1844, he married again to Harriet, daughter of Hon. Jno. [illegible] Clay, of Monroe County, Indiana. In the same year he was ap-

Aquilla Jones

E. D. Kimball

M... NOON & NE... YORK

pointed to take the census of Bartholomew County by Martin Van Buren, and also to the same office in 1850. Was tendered the office of Clerk of the Court of Bartholomew County, Indiana, but declined. Was elected and served in the State Legislature of 1842–3. Was appointed Indian Agent for Washington Territory in 1854 by President Pierce, and afterwards tendered the agency of New Mexico, both of which positions he also declined.

He was nominated in 1856 for Treasurer of State, was elected, and served to the expiration of his term, when he was renominated by acclamation, but declined.

He was elected Treasurer of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company in 1861, which position he held until 1873, when he was made its President, in place of Jno. M. Lord, resigned. He was elected President of the Water Works Company in 1873, but held the office but a short time when he resigned, the rolling mill requiring all of his attention.

Mr. Jones has had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, eight sons and one daughter, and has been a hard worker, and engaged in active business for nearly fifty years—has done much to make a country, and his success in life is due to his own energy and enterprise.

Kimball, Edward Dearborn. The subject of this sketch was born at Plaistow, N. H., December, 1811, and was a son of Nathaniel and Sarah Knights Kimball. He received his education at Atkinson Academy, N. H., an institution started largely by his grandmother, and which he attended until he engaged in business at home. It is often asserted, but without a shadow of reasonable support, that if a man have genius and talent he will become eminent in the sphere he moves in even if he has not the advantage of proper previous training. Examples are not often given of men who by the mere force of intellect, without its being strengthened by proper training and preparation, become lights in the various avocations and professions of life. Fortunately for Mr. Kimball, he had received all the adventitious assistance of thorough training.

In the fall of 1833 he made a voyage to South America, and the fol-

lowing year, at the age of twenty-three, he moved to Salem from Plaistow, where he had given his attention to tanning and brick-making in a small way. Here he entered into the Eastern produce business with Stephen Hoyt, who was in the Mexican war and late rebellion with the rank of major—afterwards made Mayor of New Orleans under Gen. Banks. This connection was dissolved in the winter of 1837 by Mr. Hoyt withdrawing from the business, and Mr. Kimball continued it until 1843, when he bought out the African business of his brother-in-law, David Pingree. This necessitated his going to the west coast of Africa, which he did soon after, taking with him his wife, and remaining about a year and a half to look after his property and qualify himself for the successful prosecution of the business. This, in connection with the East India business, he continued until his death, which occurred at Paris, France, in September, 1867, at the age of fifty-six, after a lingering illness. During his business career he was at times associated with David Pingree, Esq., his brother-in-law, also with his nephew, Thomas Pingree, and Charles H. Miller. He, during his life, filled several other positions of trust and honor, among them the presidency of both the Naumkeag Cotton Mills of Salem, Mass., and the Naumkeag Bank of Salem. He was successful in all of his business pursuits from a rare combination of industry and judgment, managing all his affairs with great skill and success; an indomitable worker; he possessed all the requirements for a large and successful merchant, being at once a good buyer, seller and accountant, polished in all his manners, decided in his opinions, prompt to act upon them, which at once gained for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and he at all times exhibited a rectitude of character which never wavered from the proper direction.

Kirkham, James, was born in Newington, Conn., April 24, 1821, the third child of a family of nine. His parents, William (a clothier) and Sophia Leffingwell, were also natives of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch received his education from the common schools and Mrs. Olney's private school, at Hartford. At the age of ten, or in 1831, his

James Kirkham

IMP. BY BALLOU, BOSTON & NEW YORK

father moved temporarily to Springfield, where he taught in one of the schools, returning to his native town in 1838. Of course, James went with him, and attended the high school at Springfield, until fifteen, after which he entered the Rev. Dr. Lawton's school, also at Springfield.

In 1837 James Kirkham was apprenticed to Henry Sargeant, a silversmith, who soon after discontinued manufacturing, started a store, and installed James as clerk. Here he continued until 1845, when, with one E. Woodworth, he formed a partnership and started in the jewelry business, under the firm style of Woodworth & Kirkham. In 1851 Mr. Kirkham bought out his partner and conducted the business alone for four years. He then associated with him his brother—the firm style being J. & W. Kirkham. In 1857 James sold out to his brother, who continued the business until his death, in 1871. In 1857 James Kirkham was chosen President of the Pynchon Bank, of which he had been a director since its organization, in 1854. He remained its President until October, 1862. When the new National banking law was passed, Mr. Kirkham became interested in forming an institution under that system, and the bank of which he was chosen President, in 1863, was the first one in the country to make application for a charter. Superior influence at headquarters deprived them, however, of receiving the honor of the first charter, and his bank numbers 14 in the national banks of the United States. In 1869 the company built a very handsome granite building, certainly one of the finest bank buildings in the city.

In 1856 Mr. Kirkman was President of the Common Council, and for a term was Collector of City Taxes.

On November, 6, 1846, he was joined in wedlock to Frances, daughter of the late John B. Kirkham ; the issue of this marriage has been one son.

Mr. Kirkham's business career has been a notably successful one, and presents a fine illustration of what well directed energy, industry, resolution and integrity may accomplish. To such men our country owes lasting obligations for their labors in developing its resources and contributing to its prosperity and power.

Knox, Col. Cyrus, was born in Sunbridge, Vt., January 21st, 1795. He was the youngest but one of a family of twelve children, whose inheritance was limited to sound integrity, the noble virtues, and the strong common sense of their parents. He received only a very limited education, —in fact, nothing to speak of—and at the age of eighteen he went to Palmer, Mass., going the whole distance, 150 miles, on foot, with all his worldly goods in a handkerchief slung across his shoulder. His first night's lodging at the old Bates tavern, near the Segenick Place, exhausted every cent he had in his pocket; but he found employment as a farm-hand the next day with his aunt, who lived just on the edge of Monson. In the autumn, he returned to Vermont in the same manner that he came—on foot; but he came back the next spring and was employed by the late Charles Stearns of Springfield, as mason-tender; the following year he engaged in the tanning business at Monson with his brother, occupying the premises afterwards owned by Mr. Toby. For a year and a half the two brothers struggled against adverse circumstances, and finally failed. During his residence in Monson he was married to the daughter of John Shaw of Palmer, and on relinquishing business in the former place, he came to live with his father-in-law at Palmer, and with the exception of six months at Richmond, Va., where he was engaged as foreman of a gang of hands in constructing the James River Canal, he remained upon the Shaw homestead till the time of his death.

In the old military organization of the town which was then in a flourishing condition, he acted a prominent part, passing through several grades of promotion to become captain of his company, and in 1829 was elected colonel of his regiment. During his entire residence in Palmer he possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens to a high degree. For many years, and at different periods, he held the place of Assessor and Selectman. In 1829, and again in 1835, he represented the town in the Legislature. He was elected County Commissioner in 1830, and again in 1840, serving two full terms. In 1845 a Commissioner by the Governor, with Increase Sumner of Berkshire County, to look after

Cyrus Hall

Cyrus Knox

Francis Lowell

Franklin Landers

the shad fisheries on the Connecticut River. The Eastern Hampdon Agricultural Society elected him a delegate for three years to the State Board of Agriculture in 1857; and in 1861 he was appointed by the Governor one of the Commissioners on the pleuro-pneumonia. His last official position was that of Postmaster, which he held at the time of his decease.

For many years during the latter part of his life his time was much occupied with affairs which his fellow-citizens committed to his trust, candid opinion, and judgment. For nearly half a century Col. Knox was an active citizen of the town. He saw it grow from a sparsely-settled territory to contain a population of more than 4,000. He witnessed the rise of villages and factories on its streams, and the red stage-coaches pass away to give place to the locomotive.

Landers, Franklin, was born in Morgan County, twelve miles southwest of Indianapolis, on the 22d day of March, 1825, and was the seventh son of a family of twelve, belonging to William and Belilah Landers. He received a common school education, and remained on the farm with his father till he was of age. He then left home, working on a farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter, at which vocations he remained one and a half years, by which means he accumulated about $300.00. He then went into the dry goods business, in Waverly, Morgan Co., with his brother, Washington, two years his senior, they remaining together four years, during which time, they with their business and trading in hogs, accumulated about $16,000.00, when they separated. Mr. Landers remained two years longer, when he bought 500 acres of land of Harrison Lyons, and laid out the town of Brooklyn; a branch of the New Albany & Salem Railroad passed directly through the town; the same road-bed is now used by the I. & V. R. R., and Brooklyn is now a flourishing town. Mr. Landers farmed and sold goods for twelve years, or till 1864, with good success, during which time he accumulated land to the extent of 1,800 acres.

In 1865 he moved to Indianapolis and went into the jobbing busi-

ness, being a member of the firm of Webb, Taskington & Co., which business he is still in; the firm being at present Hibben, Pattison & Co. He had always been heavily engaged in farming, and in 1877 owned 2,300 acres of land; farming in that year 500 acres of corn, and turning out $30,000 of stock. In 1872 he bought one-fourth interest in a slaughtering and pork-packing house in Indianapolis, and in 1873 he bought all. His business now comprises farming, pork-packing and jobbing dry goods. In his business connections he has always been successful. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, from the counties of Morgan and Johnson, and served four years during the war; at the end of which term he thought of having nothing to do with politics, but in 1874 he was elected to Congress, and though the district was against his party 2,200 votes, he gained the day by 566 votes over General John Coburn, who had served for eight years. During his term he was the author of the Silver Bill which passed two to one in the House, but was defeated in the Senate; he was also a strong advocate for the Government issuing all the circulating medium, gold, silver and Government notes, and he is still of the opinion that it is the only way to relieve the labor of the country and prevent a moneyed aristocracy.

In 1867 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by a few hundred votes. In the same year he and Mr. Holeman were the candidates for nomination for Governor; but while the contest was high between these two, Mr. Williams' name slipped in and he was elected to the office.

Mr. Landers has been twice married; first, in 1850, to Miss C. M. Shufflebarger; in 1865, to Martha E. Conditt, who still lives, and by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living, as are two children by his first wife, by whom he had four.

Mr. Landers is prominently mentioned in connection with the canvass for Governor of Indiana in 1880. Should he receive the nomination of his party, he will almost certainly be elected, for his personal popularity and ability as a canvasser will render it impossible for any one to defeat him.

Calvin Martin

He is in the prime of life, is in vigorous hea'th, and bids fair to live many years. Should he do so, he will, no doubt, in the future, be often heard from in connection with the history and politics of the State.

Laughlin, James, President of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1807, and came to America in 1829, where he engaged first as an importer of china and earthenware. In 1833 be commenced business as a wholesale dealer in groceries; he continued that, together with pork packing, for nineteen years. In 1852 he embarked in the blast furnace and rolling mill business, which is his present vocation, though really he is not active. In 1850 he was elected President and Director of the bank he now is President of, which changed its name to the First National Bank when the new banking laws were passed, his institution being among the first to apply for a charter. What success has attended his exertions and shrewd business management is apodictic to us all, for there are few among our readers who do not know Mr. Laughlin personally or by reputation as being among the largest iron manufacturers in the world.

Martin, Hon. Calvin, was born at Hancock, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, August 7th, 1787, being the only son of Gideon Martin, Esq., of that town. He received his early education in the schools of Hancock, and in the Lenox Academy, then one of the most noted institutions in the State, and in which he was afterwards a tutor.

He studied law with the Hon. Chandler Williams, of Pittsfield, a gentleman as much distinguished for his incorruptible integrity as for his high professional attainments, and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1814.

In 1816 he married Mary, daughter of Captain David Campbell, and he became a permanent and soon conspicuous citizen of that town.

In his profession he was distinguished for sound judgment and thorough learning, and had a special reputation as a real estate lawyer both among his professional brethren and a large circle of clients.

Like his distinguished preceptor in the law, he was scrupulously hon-

orable, even in matters which to most men would seem trivial, and whatever success he had as a man in business, he achieved without a single deceit or any thought of guile, and he won wherever he was known the name of an honest lawyer.

Much of his success in life was due to his methodical habits, and the knowledge of this, as well as of his scrupulous honesty and reliable judgment, caused him to be often intrusted with matters pertaining to the financial interests of the town.

In 1849 one of the later instances of this kind occurred. The town, having purchased the fine farm which has since become its beautiful cemetery, intrusted it to a corporation, to be prepared for its purposes as a burial place, and for perpetual management.

Of this corporation Mr. Martin was made the first President, and continued so until his death, covering the formative period of the institution.

An early friend of religion, and always deeply interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived, he contributed cheerfully to all objects of Christian benevolence which claimed his aid, and to whatever in his judgment, was calculated to advance the good of the town.

Influenced perhaps by his early experience as a teacher, he was specially interested in all departments of popular education, and gave throughout his life, his cordial support to the public schools in particular.

He long contemplated doing something more definitely to advance the cause of general intelligence, and a few years before his death, a project being originated for an Athenæum including a free public library, he entered into an agreement with two other gentlemen, Hon. Messrs. Thomas Allen and Thomas F. Plunkett, by which Mr. Martin promised to give $5,000, and each of the others $1,900, whenever the project was ripe for execution. This was not till 1871—Mr. Martin having died in the interval. His promised donation was, however, paid by his executor, and with it, and other promised gifts, a fine building on an excellent site was purchased and the Athenæum was established. This has since de-

veloped into the Berkshire Athenæum, which, by the subsequent munificent gifts of Messrs. Thomas and Phinehas Allen, the large liberality of the town, and from other sources, has become a wealthy corporation, with one of the finest buildings of the kind in the commonwealth and a handsome income.

Mr. Martin died September 6th, 1867, aged eighty.

May, Edward S., was born at Putney, Vt., October 6, 1809, and is the ninth son of a family of fifteen. His father, Huntingdon May, was a native of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch received what education he could get from the common schools, until fourteen, when he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer, with whom he served six years. He then moved to Winchendon for one year, working at his trade as wool dyer. At the expiration of this engagement, he returned to Putney, and became superintendent of the mill he learned his trade in. In 1831 he moved to Walpole, N. H., and for the next three years was engaged in the manufacture of knitting yarn. In 1835 he went to Granby, Mass., and for five years assumed his old position of superintendent of a mill. Lee, Mass., next claimed him as her citizen, and here he commenced the manufacture of paper, with Sylvester S. May, his brother, at which business he still continues. He was married, in 1840, to Emeline Farry, of Granby, and by whom he has had seven children—three only surviving. Without doubt, Mr. May is a self-made man, and one who has the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

May, Sylvester S., was born in Putney, Vt., June 27, 1813, and is the eleventh son of a family of fifteen, of Huntington May, who came from Connecticut. He received a common school education until about fifteen. When twelve years old, he was apprenticed to paper making, in Putney, where he remained till about 1832, when he went to Brattleboro, Vt., and remained two years. In 1834 he went to Lee, where he worked as journeyman till 1835, when he was made superintendent of a mill, and at the end of two years he went into the manufacture of paper, with one Ingersoll, the firm being Ingersoll & May, this

continuing till 1839, when the mill burned down. After this, Mr. Edward S. May, his brother, bought out Mr. Ingersoll, and they built up their present mill, and have been largely engaged ever since in the manufacture of paper.

Mr. Sylvester S. May was married to Marietta Bassett, of Lee, in 1839, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living.

Through life he has accomplished much, and now, dwelling in the affluence and honor gained by his industry and experience, he can look back upon his past unsullied career with conscious pride and satisfaction.

Mayher, John, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 9, 1831. His father, Lawrence Mayher, emigrated from Ireland in 1820. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. At the age of fourteen he ceased his studies and entered a store as clerk, where he remained until seventeen. After this he served four years, learning the stove and tinware business. At this he continued for some time, during which period he moved to North Hampton, where he worked one year for Hillman & Day. The next three years he lived at Haydenville, where he worked for his brother. Next we find him in business for himself, at Easthampton, where he opened a stove and tinware store in 1855, with a capital of $300. In 1869 he sold out his entire business, to engage in the manufacture of pumps (Wright's patent). This departure has proved in every way successful, and the company, which is a private one, named the Valley Machine Company of Easthampton, is doing a flattering trade.

Mr. Mayher was joined in wedlock, August 21, 1855, to Elenor Sprague, of Pittsfield ; the issue of this marriage has been nine children, only four of whom survived.

The success of Mr. Mayher's life has been due to his own energies, coupled with the help of his wife, who has proven herself, indeed, a life helpmate. His motto in life has been to excel in all he undertook, and his success shows how well he has lived up to the maxim which he set before him as a guide.

John Sturman

Newman, John S., was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 10, 1805. In 1807 he was taken to what is now known as Wayne Township, Indiana, by his father, who settled two miles north of Richmond. His mother having died, May 18, 1806, he was taken into the family of his grandfather, Andrew Hoover, Sr. In January, 1827, he moved to Centreville, where he was employed in the office of his uncle, David Hoover, then Clerk of the County courts. He there also studied law; was admitted to the bar in May, 1828, and continued to practice until 1860. For nearly ten years of the period of his practice, he was in partnership with Jesse P. Siddall, under the firm name of Newman & Siddall. In 1834 he was elected a Representative of the Legislature. He was afterward, for several years, a partner in the firm of Hannah & Newman, in the mercantile business, in Centreville. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1847 he was chosen President of the Whitewater Valley Canal Company, serving as such five years. In 1851 he was chosen President of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and in 1860, for convenience to his business, he moved to Indianapolis, where he still resides. In 1867 he was chosen President of the Merchants' National Bank of that city, which office he still held in 1877.

He was married, October 1, 1829, to Eliza J., daughter of Samuel Hannah, of Centreville. They have had six children, three of whom—Mrs. H. G. Carey, Mrs. Ingram Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Mr. Oscar Newman, of Chicago—are still living. Mr. Walter Newman, another son, who was 1st Lieutenant in the United States Army, and who served in the late war, died in Indianapolis, January 1, 1864, of disease contracted while in active service.

Patterson, Alfred, President Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, was born December 24th, 1807, in Fayette County, Pa., where he lived until January, 1865. He received his education and graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, Pa., after which he studied law, practicing his profession for thirty years at Union, Fayette County, Pa. In 1858 he was elected President of the Bank of Fayette County, after-

wards National Bank of Fayette County. Here he remained six years, and in 1865 was elected to the presidency of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. He moved his home to Pittsburgh that year, where he has since resided, and where he has large business interests, being a Director in several manufacturing companies in that city, though he yet retains his interest in Fayette County.

Peabody, Joseph, was born at Middleton, on the 9th of December, 1757. His father was a deacon of the church, and descended from Francis Peabody, who came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Topsfield, a part of which, together with portions of the adjacent towns, was incorporated in 1728, by the name of Middleton. These towns had previously been set off from Salem, the most ancient township of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

At the time when the battle of Lexington took place, Mr. Peabody, too young to be enrolled in the militia, joined the Boxford company as a volunteer, but they did not reach the scene of action until the British troops had passed down, much to his disappointment, as he prided himself on his skill as a marksman. His brother-in-law being drafted to join the army, Mr. Peabody was obliged to remain and oversee the cultivation of the farm until the return of the former at the close of the campaign, when he gladly relinquished a life too passive and uncongenial to an active mind at so exciting a period. He now determined to acquire knowledge, and court fortune on the treacherous element which afforded the greatest opportunity for enterprise, as well as distinction, in the cause he espoused.

Mr. Peabody, in 1778, joined the army under General Sullivan, afterwards making a voyage to Guttenburg in the letter of marque *Rambler*. He next sailed as prize master in the privateer *Fishawk*. This disgusted him, so he made many merchant voyages, which were very successful.

Mr. Peabody, having personally retired from the ocean in 1791, except for a single trip as passenger to the West Indies, was now married

Dr Peabody

to Miss Catharine Smith, of Middleton, a daughter of the reverend friend to whom he was so much indebted for his mental and moral training in youth. This blessing he was not destined long to enjoy; death separated them in the short space of two years. In 1795 he formed a matrimonial connection with Elizabeth, sister of his first wife, and it was their happiness to pass nearly half a century together in almost unalloyed prosperity.

Mr. Peabody did not fail to derive every advantage which commerce yielded under the fostering hand of government, at that time so liberally extended, and by honorable competition soon rose to wealth and influence. He continued gradually to increase the number of his ships with his accruing means, until they floated in every sea. To particularize his very numerous enterprises during the threescore years he was a ship-owner would be monotonous. Let it suffice, therefore, to enumerate important statistics relating to a business the magnitude of which has seldom, for so long a period, been conducted by the enterprise and industry of an individual.

Mr. Peabody built and owned eighty-three ships, which, in every instance, he freighted himself; and for the navigation of them, he shipped at different times upwards of seven thousand seamen. Since the year 1811 he has advanced thirty-five to the rank of ship-master, who entered his employ as boys. He has performed by these vessels the following voyages, viz. : to Calcutta, 38 ; Canton, 17 ; Sumatra, 32 ; St. Petersburgh, 47 ; other ports in the north of Europe, 10 ; the Mediterranean, 20, before the war of 1812.

To the West Indies, Spanish Main, and along our wide extended coast, they are unnumbered. He had also for several years a large interest in a northwest coast trading and navigation company.

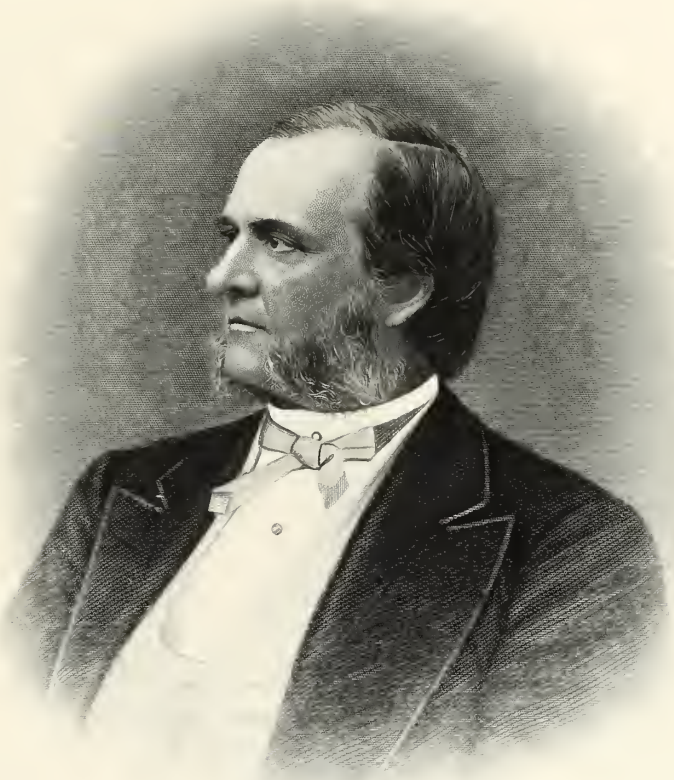
The manner in which he conducted these extensive concerns contributed essentially to the prosperity of Salem, which he made the home of all his operations, and where the aggregate of his annual State, County and City taxes paid into the treasury amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars.

Although engaged in active business for more than threescore years, to the extent of millions of dollars, and connected with thousands of agents of all descriptions, yet so maturely were his contracts considered, so respectful was he of the rights of others, and so much more did he prefer to submit to slight pecuniary sacrifices than to hazard his peace of mind, that he was never involved in litigation or controversies.

His life may be considered of much more advantage to the community than that of many whose names are emblazoned in our annals merely from their connection with public events; for very few, at the end of their career, can point to so much positive good effected by unaided personal efforts.

Mr. Peabody closed his invaluable life, after a short illness, on the 5th of January, 1844, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Two sons and a daughter have survived him. In person, he was tall and commanding, with a carriage dignified, yet blended with singular modesty. From his reserve, few had an opportunity justly to estimate the strength of his intellect, or the refinement and delicacy of his sentiments. The lofty tone of the latter, and his dignified character, could only be appreciated by those who, for a long period, were in constant intercourse with him. We have never known an individual who in daily life so uniformly preserved an entire self-respect, and, at the same time, was so courteous and yielding to his friends.

Pearsons, William B. C. The subject of this sketch was born at Bradford, Orange County, Vermont, December 19th, 1825, of John and Hannah Pearsons. His mother was the grandniece of Israel Putnam. His father was a farmer, yet he gave his son an academic education and all the advantages of early mental culture. He continued his academic course until 1846, when he entered Harvard College Law School, where he graduated in the Class of 1849, with full honors, receiving the degree of L. L. B. On receiving his diploma, Mr. Pearsons removed to Holyoke, Mass., and commenced the practice of law, which he carried on successfully as general practitioner until 1874, giving it up on account of his



William R. C. Pearson.

official position and appointment to the judgeship of the Police Court of Holyoke, which occurred in 1877. Since his retirement from general practice he has given his attention only to the higher courts.

Mr. Pearsons was always remarkable for perseverance and ambition to excel, and it is not surprising to know that his abilities did not pass without notice or reward. He held many of the town offices of Holyoke previous to its incorporation as a city in 1873, at which time he was elected its first Mayor, a position he held for three years. It it unnecessary to add, he filled the position with honor and dignity. In 1860 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1863 to the State Senate, where he left the impress of his judgment upon the Legislative enactments of the State. He resigned his position in the Senate to accept an appointment tendered him by Abraham Lincoln, as paymaster in the army, serving until the fall of 1865 ; during most of this time he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Va. After paying off the disbanded soldiers he returned to Holyoke, his former field of labor and resumed the practice of his honorable profession, which, as before stated, he continued until appointed judge.

Mr. Pearsons was joined in wedlock to Sarah E., daughter of George Taylor, Esq., of Westfield, Mass., February 25th, 1857, by whom he has had two daughters and one son.

In the community in which he lives he enjoys the confidence of all who know him, as one of the purest of men, reliable in every respect, though modest and retiring, passing for less than his real worth. A man of large attainments, which are sound and substantial. He has been a stirring practical man, both in his private and public life, and his good constitution being still vigorous and unenfeebled, and his fine intellect ripened by experience, he would do honor to any official function in the gift of the State.

Pierce, Henry Lillie, the Mayor of Boston, Mass. (1878), was born in Stoughton, Mass., on the 23d of August, 1825. He received a good English education at the public schools in that town, and at the

State Normal School in Bridgewater. At twenty-five years of age he became connected in a subordinate capacity with the chocolate manufactory of Walter, Baker & Co., at Dorchester, and on the death of the head of that house, in 1854, he took charge of the business, and has since been the sole owner and manager. At an early age he took a lively interest in public affairs, and while still a schoolboy contributed articles for some of the country papers on the political questions of the day. On the nomination of Martin Van Buren, in 1848, he joined with enthusiasm in the free-soil movement. He aided with voice and pen and money the purposes of the anti-slavery party until those purposes had been triumphantly established. He was a member of the State Legislature during the years 1860, '61, '62 and '66. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee which, in 1862, reported and secured the passage of the acts providing for the payment of the State bonds in gold, and the taxing of savings banks and insurance companies. On the annexation of Dorchester to the City of Boston, in 1869, Mr. Pierce was chosen to represent that district in the Board of Aldermen. After serving two years he retired, and in the latter part of 1872 he was elected Mayor of the city. His vigorous and business-like administration gave great satisfaction to the citizens, and in October of that year he was nominated for representative in Congress from the Third Massachusetts District, and elected by a nearly unanimous vote. In order to take his seat at the beginning of the session he withdrew from the Mayor's office a month before the expiration of his term. He allied himself with the conservative element in the Republican party, and strongly opposed the harsh and unconstitutional measures by which certain leaders in that party sought to retain their control of the States lately in rebellion. Three of his speeches during the two terms which he served attracted the attention of the country, namely, one in opposition to the Force Bill, so called, in February, 1875; one on limiting the election of a President to one term of six years, in January, 1876; and one in opposition to counting the electoral vote of Louisiana, in February, 1877. In the latter part of

Chas. F. Pratt

1877 he was asked by some 2,500 of his fellow citizens of all classes and all parties to accept a nomination for Mayor. Upon the representations which were made as to the evils which would follow from a continuance of the then partisan administration, he felt it to be his duty to accept; and after a severe contest he was elected over his opponent by some 2,300 in a total vote of about 48,000.

Pomeroy, Theodore, was born in Pittsfield, September 2, 1813, and is the son of the late Lemuel Pomeroy, who went to Pittsfield from Southampton in 1799. The family claim descent from Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, a favorite knight of William the Conqueror. In 1636 Eltwerd and Elder Pomeroy, brothers, being men of liberal and independent mind, left Devonshire and emigrated to Doncaster, Mass.

When Eltwerd (from whom Theodore Pomeroy is descended) was 90 years old he removed to Southampton with his son Eldad, who received a grant of one thousand acres in that town on condition that he should there establish himself as a gunsmith and blacksmith.

In 1799 Lemuel Pomeroy went to Pittsfield, taking with him the anvil which his ancestor had carried up the Connecticut river, from Windsor to Southampton, and which is now in possession of the family.

The subject of the present sketch received a good ordinary education in Pittsfield, and at the age of eighteen went into the mill now owned by him and his brother, the firm being L. Pomeroy's Sons—it then being Josiah Pomeroy & Co. The mill was built in 1814 by a stock company, and in 1839 it was bought and run by the present owners' father, who died in 1849.

Pratt, C. B., was born at Lancaster, Worcester County, on the 14th of February, 1824. His parents were very poor, and at the age of nine years he was put out on the world to shift for himself. From that time he had no home until he provided one for himself after his marriage. He first went to Fitchburg, where he worked in a cotton mill for three years, and at the age of twelve started for the west. He went by public conveyance to Albany, where, his money becoming exhausted,

he let himself to drive canal horses to pay his passage to Rochester. At Rochester he bound himself to Messrs. Shoords & Co. to learn the iron moulder's trade. He stopped with this firm as an apprentice for two years, when one day an incident occurred which changed the whole course of his life. In coming to the shop one morning he saw prominently displayed a poster stating that, on the afternoon of that day, there would be an exhibition of submarine diving at the mouth of the Genesee river in Lake Ontario, and that a man would remain under water three-quarters of an hour. His boyish curiosity was excited, and, obtaining permission from his master, on condition that he should finish his "stent," he went to the river, arriving shortly after the appointed hour. When he reached the spot he found a large crowd assembled, and Captain G. W. Taylor, who advertised the exhibition, making a speech from the wheelhouse of a steamboat at the wharf. The purport of the speech was that the two divers he had engaged had disappointed him, and that the exhibition would have to be postponed unless some one of his auditors would consent to don the armor and go down. In conclusion, he offered $50 to anybody who would volunteer to perform the feat. The magnitude of this offer stimulated the love of adventure and the rare personal courage with which young Pratt was amply endowed, and, elbowing his way through the crowd, he presented himself before Captain Taylor as a candidate for submarine honors. Pratt was then 14 years old, and small of his age, so at first little note was taken of his presence on the wheelhouse ; but by sheer persistence he finally won consent to try the experiment. Captain Taylor again addressed the crowd, telling them a boy had volunteered to go down, and, though he had little faith that the young man's courage would prove equal to the occasion, he would give him a trial. The steamer then moved out into the lake, the armor was put on, and young Pratt was dropped 60 feet to the bottom of Lake Ontario. He remained below the water 45 minutes, the advertised time, and was finally hauled up to the surface in safety. The business of submarine diving was comparatively new at that time, and prob-

ably no one in the crowd, save Captain Taylor, had ever seen anything of the kind before. Consequently, when young Pratt made his appearance on the wheelhouse at the conclusion of his feat he was greeted with immense applause and lionized in the most extravagant way. Mayor Smith made a speech, in which he spoke in the most complimentary terms of young Pratt's courage, and closed by starting a subscription for him among the city officials and prominent citizens in the boat. As a result, $156 was collected, which, added to the $50 offered by Captain Taylor, made $206 as the net proceeds of that afternoon's work. The next day Captain Taylor waited upon Pratt's employees and tried to hire the boy away from them. This was finally accomplished, after considerable opposition on the part of the firm, by the payment of $300. Captain Taylor then engaged young Pratt to go with him for $20 a month and "found," and, after practicing in New York harbor a few days, master and pupil took passage for Key West. From there they went to the coast of Mexico, thence back to the great lakes, and then across the Atlantic to Gibralter, where one season was spent in removing the wreck of the United States steamer *Missouri*, sunk in that harbor. Pratt continued with Taylor until he was 20 years old, when, having saved up a considerable sum of money for those days, he returned home, married, and entered the foundry of W. A. Wheeler, in Worcester, to finish his trade as moulder, which he began at Rochester. He remained with Mr. Wheeler for several years, but money came in too slowly to suit his ideas, so, in 1851, he went into business on his own account as submarine diver, and, for some years, did a very profitable business on the great lakes, where his previous experience with Captain Taylor had given him extensive acquaintance. He continued to contract for work of this kind at intervals until 1871, when he finally retired with an ample competence, which he will, doubtless, live many years to enjoy. One of his most successful operations was connected with the wreck of the British frigate *Hussar*, which was sunk near Hell Gate in 1780. He was president of a stock company, formed in 1853, to explore this wreck, and, together

with several other Worcester parties, is supposed to have made what is popularly known as a "good thing" out of it. The work was carried on for several years, and, it is said, the owners of stock toward the last failed to realize very heavy returns from their investment. Mr. Pratt is a man of indefatigable industry, strong will, and a perseverance that knows no defeat. In addition to his submarine business, which required him to be away from home a great deal, he has always held a prominent position among his fellow-townsmen. He has been City Marshal for three years, an Alderman, member of the Common Council and Representative in the Legislature, and is now President of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, President and Manager of the First National Fire Insurance Company, Director in the First National Bank, Director in the Bay State House Corporation, and holds other offices of public and private trust, and at present writing, Mayor of Worcester.

Pynchon, Hon. William, was born in the County of Essex, in England, A. D. 1590; came over in the ship with Governor Winthrop, A. D. 1630, his name appearing in the Royal Charter in the year 1629. He was a man of wealth, talent and enterprise, and was Magistrate and Treasurer of the Colony, until his removal from Roxbury, of which he was one of the principal founders. He was leader of the band which boldly struck off to the Valley of the Connecticut in the year 1636, through the wilderness, one hundred miles distant from civilized man, and founded the town of Springfield, which was named in compliment to him from the name of the place of his country seat in England. He was a man of eminent piety and great executive ability, and besides attending to his duties as Magistrate, was occupied in all the concerns of the new settlement, which embraced a large surrounding territory. He was liberal in all his sentiments, and in an evil hour for his then present reputation and comfort, wrote a book on the subject of the Atonement whose views were at variance with the strict Calvinistic views of the day, and he and his book were strongly condemned by those holding different dogmas. He was denounced as a heretic, and all the batteries of the colonial clergy were

Pinchon

William Pynchon

let loose upon him, or rather upon his book, for he was still regarded as a beloved though erring brother by many, and every possible effort was at first put forth to reclaim him from his errors. The book was finally condemned by the General Court, and sentenced to be burned in the presence of the faithful in the Boston market place.

It is a somewhat curious commentary on these proceedings, that a copy of this work is now on exhibition at Springfield, having been purchased at the sale of the Brinley collection recently, at New York, thus revisiting for the first time *publicly*, so far as known, nearly two and one-half centuries afterwards, the scenes of the former glories and trials of its author.

Mr. Pynchon, probably suffering under the stings of private and public censure, together with Henry Smith, a son-in-law, and the Rev. Mr. Moxon, the first minister of Springfield, whose family had suffered persecution for witchcraft, embarked for England shortly afterwards. He died in Wraisbury-on-Thames, England, near the famous "Runnymede," A. D. 1662, at the age of 72 years.

Rice, Reuben N., was born at Boston, May 30th, 1814, and was the son of Nathaniel Rice, a native of Gedbury, Mass. At the age of 14, the subject of this sketch graduated at the high school of Boston. After this he entered a store and remained there until 1831, when he moved to Concord, Mass., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits there for fifteen years. In 1844 he sold his business and accepted a position from the Fishkill Railroad. In 1846 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, and became disbursing agent of the Michigan Central Railroad; here he remained filling various offices until 1867, the last position being general manager. He then returned to Concord, Mass., and settled down. During his career as a railroad man he was interested in various enterprises, among others the street railways of Detroit and Liverpool. He is now largely interested in real estate in Concord, where he has done much to beautify the town and adorn it with many handsome houses. In 1840 Reuben N. Rice was married to Mary H., daughter of Col. Isaac Hurd, of Concord, and away

from his business no one more appreciates the quiet and enjoyment of domestic happiness.

Richardson, Amasa W., was born in North Adams, March 4th, 1816, and is the son of David and Chloe Richardson; his father, who was a farmer, came from Rhode Island to North Adams in 1809. The education of the subject of this sketch was very limited, and received at an ordinary district school, only attending about six months in a year, until about seventeen years old, doing work on the farm the rest of the time; and even while at school, his spare moments were spent working at home. In 1833 he left the farm and entered a store as clerk with Edmund Southwick for one year; he was then with John S. Pray for two years, when he embarked at the age 20 in the fancy dry goods line, at which business he continued till 1866. In 1849 he engaged with other parties in cotton manufacturing, making print cloths and printing, and was practically identified with this industry till 1867. He then sold out his entire interest. In 1862 he built what is known as the Eagle Mills. In 1864 he rebuilt the Union Print Works. In 1868 he built the Drury Academy, to which Nathaniel Drury contributed $30,000, the town giving the balance. In 1865 and '66 he built himself a very handsome residence, then the first fine building of the kind in the city. He was for five years engaged in the manufacture of paper at South Adams. This caused him to meet with very heavy losses, and from that time (1874) till spring, 1877, he was not in active business, but engaged in the commission and produce business, taking in with him his fourth son, E. A. Richardson. In 1865, when the gas works were originated, Mr. Richardson was instrumental in bringing the company to working order, and to him is due the credit of forming the works. He now owns the controlling stock of the company. In 1838 Mr. Richardson was married to Harriet M. Ingraham, by whom has had six children. She died in 1854, from the effects of an anæsthetic given by a dentist. In 1856 he was again married, to Esther, daughter of Ashabel Cone, of Albany, N. Y., by whom he had one son.

In early life, the subject of this sketch developed a remarkable ability

A. W. Richardson

for business, and this talent, united to an indomitable will and untiring energy, enabled him to plan and successfully execute extensive business operations. He is a man of sterling integrity and uprightness in his dealings. Though of a quiet and retiring demeanor, he is possessed of sturdy self-reliance, stirring activity, sound judgment, and enterprising public spirit.

His constant aim has been to further all improvements in his native town, and North Adams owes much to his influence and zeal in public matters.

Rogers, R. S., was born in 1790, at Salem, Mass. He was largely connected with the commerce of Salem, at that time spread over nearly all the globe. His father, Nathaniel, A. M., was a graduate at Harvard College, 1782, and died 1799, aged 37. His mother Abagail (Dodge) Rodgers, died 1817, aged 53. To premise, a brief allusion to their family history may be appropriate, if not conspicuous, as it is somewhat associated with that ofNew England. Mr. Nathaniel Rodgers was the only son, except an infant, of the Rev. Nathaniel of Ipswich, Pastor of the First Church. He was a man of superior intellect, which he cultivated by literary and theological studies, and when called upon in councils, was entrusted with a prominent part. As a preacher he avoided vain philosophy and subtle disputings. Indeed, it was hard to say whether the good or the great was his predominant character.

The subject of this sketch received his finishing education at Exeter Academy, N. H., subsequently was a clerk in the store of Jesse Richardson, Esq, merchant, of Salem. Afterward he was settled, some years, at Russia, as a commercial factor. He lost considerable property at the conflagration at Moscow. In 1815 he sailed as supercargo of the ship *Friendship* to Calcutta. In 1817 he was master on the ship *Tartar* to Bombay. After 1820 he was engaged with his brothers, and still later became one of the firm. In 1843 the firm was dissolved ; he then went on a voyage to Australia and China in the ship *Ianthe*, and on his return continued more or less in commerce until his decease. He also managed

successfully many large estates. Richard Saltonstall Rogers was twice married, first to Miss Sallie Crowninshield, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, a democratic member of Congress, by whom he had seven children; second, to Miss Eliza L. Pickman, by whom he had three children, viz.: Dudley Pickman Rogers, George Willoughby Rogers, and Elizabeth Pickman Rogers.

Russell, John, founder of the cutlery manufacturing in the United States, was born in Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, March 30th, 1797.

His father, also John Russell, was an influential citizen; his mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Edwards of Northampton.

This family of Russells descended from John Russell, who came to the colony in 1634, in the ship *Globe*, from London, and settled at Cambridge, where he educated two sons at Harvard University. From one of these sons descended many of the Russells of southern Connecticut, and from the other the family that has lived for nearly two centuries in she valley of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts.

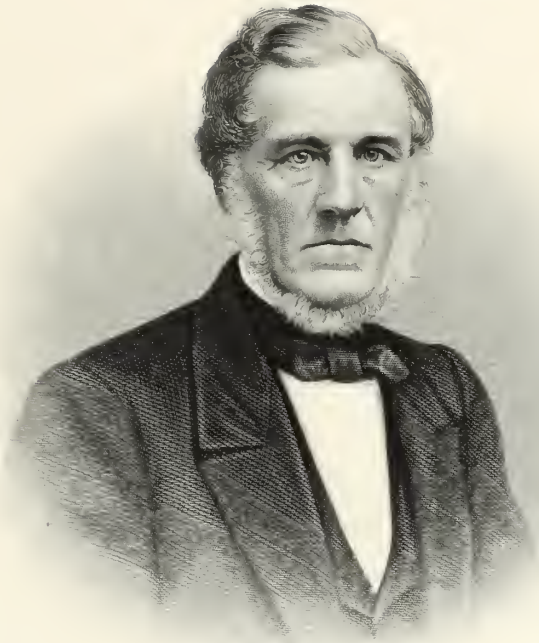
The subject of this sketch had sound home training and received a good education at Westfield Academy, then a noted school.

His parents were people of refinement, of liberal views, social, and given to hospitality.

In 1817 John Russell went to the South, where he was engaged in mercantile business, chiefly at Augusta, Georgia, until 1830.

He was married in that year and visited his parents.

Yielding to the persuasion of his family, he closed his business in Georgia and settled in Greenfield with no definite views of business. He had a considerable capital, which was mostly in cash, and being unemployed, he began to think of establishing the manufacture of the class of goods of which Sheffield, England, had for centuries held the monopoly. This idea came from reading some practical book of travels in England, and from conversation in a stage-coach journey with a Rhode Island manufacturer, who had made a journey of observation in England.



Yours very truly

J. B. Russell

COMLEY BROS. LONDON & NEW YORK

To carry out his plans, Mr. Russell built small works on land west of the present Connecticut River Railroad station, with steam power. Here he produced edge tools, mostly socket chisels, and began to make arrangements for the importation of skilled labor from England, when his works were destroyed by fire. Mr. Russell was then joined by his brother Francis, and proceeded to build the "old cutlery works," so widely celebrated as the "Green River Works." Francis Russell went to England and sent over descriptions and skillful workmen.

The business taking form from these preparations, they were joined by Henry W. Clapp, a retired jeweler of New York City, who had a large capital and a disposition to use it liberally and wisely. The business was now carried on upon a scale magnificent for that early period. The combination of men was a very fortunate one. John Russell was a man of steady temper, of executive mind, well-balanced, and an application that was never relaxed. Henry W. Clapp was a capitalist, of sterling good sense, and his business of a manufacturing jeweler had given him a fine taste that was of great value in the early stages of the cutlery business. Francis Russell was well qualified by education and fine address to be the introducer of the goods to the market, and opened the house in New York for the sale of the product of the works.

The mercantile disasters of 1837–8 retarded, but did not stop them, and the progress of their business was steady and rapid from the beginning. Mr. Clapp did not long remain a partner, but he was the fast friend of the business at all times, and his place in the partnership was afterwards filled by his son, Henry B. Clapp, until 1861.

In 1844 Nathaniel E. Russell, another brother, became an active partner, leaving the house in 1864. Mr. John Russell retired from the business in 1862, and died December 27th, 1874. At his death he left a widow and two sons, neither of whom are connected with the cutlery business. Mr. Russell was a man of fine presence and much natural dignity. He had great influence over his large body of sometimes turbulent workmen. His word was a bond, and his signature was never, in all

the long years of his business, dishonored by a protest. He always looked to the future, and no argument could induce him, for any immediate profit, to lower the quality of his goods; nor would he allow prices to be varied. These opinions were fortunately concurred in by his partners, and the result was a wide-spread reputation for quality and fair dealing that had a great effect in establishing the American cutlery trade.

Russell, Nathaniel, E., was born in Greenfield, Mass., on March 26th, 1799, and is the second son of a family of seven of John and Electa Russell. Nathaniel received an ordinary education, and at the age of seventeen he engaged himself to a country merchant, with whom he remained four years, when he went South, and was active in commerce there for one year, he then returned to his native town, engaging in trade for six years, and was also interested in a woolen factory for several years. From 1839 till 1863 he was identified with his brothers in the manufacture of cutlvery, and during that time, he, in 1844, went to New York, and had charge of that department till he sold out his interest to his brothers, since which time he has been employed in no active business. Though he is eighty years old, he is still vigorous and active, giving his personal attention to his private affairs, while the purity of his character and the frankness of his disposition have endeared him to a large circle of friends.

Sawyer, Hon. Edmund H., who died at Easthampton, Mass., November 26, 1879, was a man of no ordinary power and ability. He was born at Newton, in that State, November 16, 1821. His ancestors came from England in 1647, and were among the first settlers of Lancaster. His father, Ezra, built the Lancaster mills at Clinton, the Clinton Company's Mill, the Bigelow Carpet Mill, the Utica, New York, State Asylum; was a member of the Legislature, and in various ways prominent in the concerns of his time and region. His mother, Eliza Houghton, was a descendant of the early settlers of Lancaster. Edmund inherited the intellectual and physical stamina of his ancestry. His early education was derived from the common schools, and enlarged in the

Edmund H. Sawyer

Derby Academy at Hingham, from which he removed to the store of Abraham Holman, of Bolton, in 1836. Leaving that position in 1841, he was for some eight years a clerk with Williston & Tyler, of Brattleboro, Vt. This employment introduced him to Mr. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, Mass., the great manufacturer of buttons, with whom in other interests he was associated for many years. When the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company was organized, in 1850, Mr. Sawyer was chosen its treasurer, general agent, and one of its directors; and retained these positions till his death. In the discharge of its many, complicated and onerous duties he showed singular business capacity as well as the highest and noblest traits of manhood. The corporation flourished, and its prosperity published the peculiar powers of its director and gave him the reputation he deserved. This reputation associated him with other concerns. He was chosen Director of the Rubber Thread and of the Gas Companies of Easthampton; Director, Treasurer and President of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, and Treasurer and General Agent of the Williston Mills. The last named corporation was rescued from insolvency by Mr. Sawyer in 1871. It had lost for some years $100,000 annually, from bad management, but in two years was made to pay by Mr. Sawyer's prudent and wise control, and Mr. Williston was rescued from financial embarrassment in this way. He testified his appreciation of Mr. Sawyer's character by making him the principal resident executor of his will when he died in 1874; and the wisdom of the selection has been justified by the enhanced value of the property.

Mr. Sawyer was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Easthampton; President and Trustee of the Savings Bank of that town; Director of the First National Bank of Northampton; a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital for fourteen years; of Williston Seminary for twelve years, and of Mount Holyoke Seminary for six years. He visited Europe on business in 1859 and in 1861. He vigorously sustained the Administration during the war of the rebellion—was a representative in the Legislature in 1867, and State Senator in 1868–69.

In 1864 he was made a Notary Public, and later a Justice of the Peaee. He founded the Public Library Association of Easthampton, and gave liberally to its support and secured gifts from others ; led in the improvement and ornament of the village ; organized societies to beautify the cemeteries, and caused the erection of a chapel for the use of the Nashawannuck village. He was not only a member of the Orthodox Church, but for a dozen years one of its deacons, leader of the choir, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He led in all charitable movements ; and during periods of business depression successfully labored to keep the mills running, in order to employ the hands. His excellent judgment and integrity caused his opinion to be sought from all sides. He advised on all subjects, and always honestly and wisely.

Mr. Sawyer married Mary A. Farnsworth, of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1848, and Sarah J. Hinckley, of Norwich, N. Y., in 1853. He had one son by the first marriage, who was connected with him in business at the time of his death ; and two sons and a daughter by the second, the eldest of whom is a resident physician. His manners were winning, his disposiposition was amiable, his tastes were studious and, his intellectual tendency was philosophical. He was thoroughly methodical and systematic in all that he did, and for this reason he was enabled to do much more than most men and to do it better. The key-note of his life was piety—he was a religious man. His piety was not ostentatious, but marked and constant ; though peculiarly modest, he was resolute and forth putting whenever the cause of religion could be subserved by his action. His benevolence was unlimited, but never paraded. And in virtue of all these qualities and characteristics he came to be a recognized leader in his region and one of the positive forces of the State.

Mr. Sawyer's health had been for some time somewhat enfeebled, but his sudden death, November 26th, 1879, was a shock to the whole community. His demise was widely noticed ; Ex-Governor Bullock wrote in condolence, testifying his "profound respect and esteem for his amiable qualities and his whole character." Senator Dawes testified to

"a gentleness and tenderness which seem hardly to belong to this world." President Billings, of the North Pacific Railroad, said: "How can such a good man, so genuine and faithful and true in every relation in life, be spared?" Rev. Dr. Seelye, Rev. Mr. Merriam, Rev. Mr. Colton and Dr. A. H. Clapp who had known him long and intimately, summed up his character over his coffin as "a Christian gentleman," and the whole community attested the truth of the eulogy. They agreed that he was equally rare as a man of business, a man of honor, an administrator of affairs, a citizen and a Christian, and deserving of the highest recognition for all that makes a round and noble character, and all who knew the man endorsed the praise.

Mr. Sawyer's life was opulent in wise deeds, in charities and those services which, though immediately personal and directed to personal profit, expand to the benefit and instruction of others. His visits to Europe enabled him to improve the quality of vulcanized rubber and employ it more profitably, so that an industry specially national has been rendered more secure. His taste for reading was the origin and foundation of a public library whose utility cannot be measured. His capacity for financial administration enabled him to expand and securely ground mills and factories which are the promoters of industry and the active sources of wealth and comfort. His consistent regard for religion approved it to many who were influenced by his opinions and conduct. His patriotic political record incited others to consider principle in partizanship and prefer wisdom to expediency. His service in the Legislature contributed to purer and wiser and better laws, and his success in business derived from strict adherence to sound principles, tended to render his example the model for thousands. He died too early, perhaps, for his own reputation—certainly too soon for the good of his friends and the general welfare. But it is the essence of such lives that they are not terminated by death. The man whose whole record has been wise and upright, and whose whole influence has been aimed at the material, mental and moral improvement of his fellows, outlives himself

and breaths and acts in all the good inspired by his example. The consenting testimony of all who knew him was that his life had been nobly lived, that his influence was always for the right, and that he had gathered a great harvest of the best fruit, though himself untimely plucked. Such a life, then, cannot be said to have terminated. It continues in its spirit, and years hence the community and the country will be better because Edmund H. Sawyer once lived.

Schneider, George, was born in Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria, December 13th, 1823, his father having been in the civil service of the Bavarian Government. He received his education in the Latin school of his native city. At the age of twenty he entered the field of journalism, for which he had both an inclination and a preparation. After several years of active devotion to the work of his profession, writing articles for several of the Bavarian newspapers of that period, the revolution of Rhenish Bavaria against the tyranny of the Bavarian Government broke out, and he joined in that movement with great earnestness, helping to organize the Provisional Government, and being appointed its Commissioner for several districts. He remained in the border region a short time ; then, becoming satisfied that any hope of further steps in the attempted revolution was useless, he made his way through France, and sailed for the United States, landing in New York, poor, and a stranger, in the middle of July, 1849. In 1850 he came to Chicago, where he has resided ever since. Here, shortly after his arrival, he commenced the publication of the *Daily Staats Zeitung* (which had until then been published as a weekly), a paper that is still in existence.

In 1866 he was elected by the Directors of the State Savings Institution as its President. This institution he soon raised to a position that caused it to be recognized as at the very head of all the financial establishments of its kind.

In 1871 he disposed of his interest in the State Savings Institution, and was chosen to the Presidency of the National Bank of Illinois, a position which he still holds and fills with great efficiency. It is generally

conceded to be one of the most carefully managed and successful banks in the city or the country, and it is not saying too much to remark that its high standing and its success are due to the excellent judgment, prudence and personal popularity of its President.

Mr. Schneider, ever in sympathy with those of his fellow-countrymen who have come here with an honorable purpose, has always been active in his efforts to protect and promote the interests of immigrants. A bill inspired by him is now pending in Congress for the protection of immigrants arriving on our shores, and he was for several years President of the "German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless."

Mr. Schneider is surrounded by a happy family, including his wife and seven children, the oldest of the latter being eighteen, and the youngest four. Death deprived him of three other children in their infancy. Mrs. Schneider, who previous to her marriage was Miss Matilda Schlœtzer, is the daughter of Dr. Schlœtzer, who was a Government physician in the District of Rhenish Bavaria.

After being absent from his native land, Mr. Schneider, who with his compatriots in the revolution of 1849, has long since been pardoned by the Bavarian Government, last summer revisited Rhenish Bavaria and the scenes of his boyhood. His voyage thither and back was pleasant and beneficial, and his visit to the town and district of his birth, which, though much changed, still have for him many sacred associations, was highly gratifying.

As a busy man, Mr. Schneider is discerning, eminently conscientious, and judiciously cautious, always leaning to the side of conservatism, though never unreasonably timid. As a citizen, his sympathies are always on the side of good order, progress and improvement; and in every relation and connection of his life, he is, uniformly and without exception, "variableness or change," a gentleman of honor, loving justice and doing right.

Spencer, A. K., Cashier of the First National Bank of Cleveland,

Ohio, a position he has held since the birth of the corporation, in 1863, when he was elected assistant cashier. The bank was started with a capital of $100,000. By close attention to those cardinal principles which make all business enterprises successful, Mr. Spencer has, by his tact and ability, seen the institution of which he is virtually the head so advance that now the First National Bank has a capital and surplus of $500,000. The first President of the bank was George Worthington, founder of the house of George Worthington & Co., who occupied the position until his death, in 1871, when Wm. Hewitt was elected to the executive position. His death in 1872 created a vacancy that was filled by Philo Schoville, and was occupied by him until his decease in 1875, when Mr. James Barnett was elected President.

Although Mr. Spencer has been offered the presidency of the First National Bank—by the way, the third bank in the United States started under the present banking laws—he still pursues his usual routine business habits with the same ardor which characterized him in his early years, and his remarkable diligence furnishes a salutary example to the young members of his establishment.

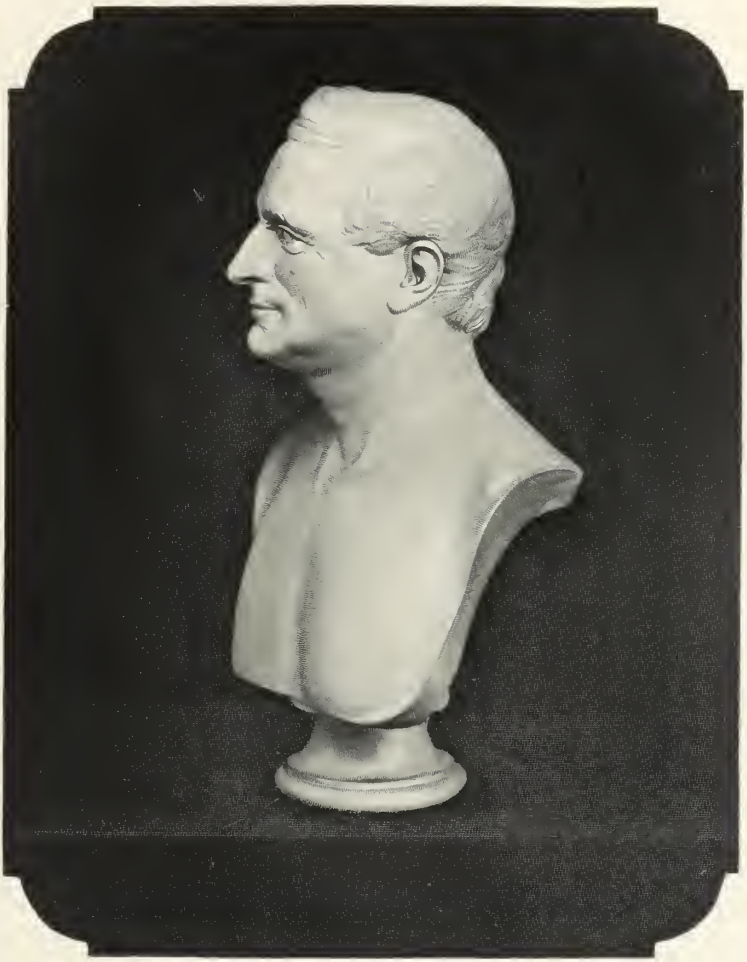
Stevens, Charles A., of Ware, Mass., was born at Andover, Essex County, Mass., August 9th, 1816. Son of Nathaniel Stevens, who was one of the earliest woolen manufacturers in this country, and was an officer in the war of 1812. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary army, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his great grandfather was killed at Lake George, in the French and Indian War.

He was educated at the Franklin Academy in Andover.

Removed to Ware in August, 1841. Commenced manufacturing woolen goods in company with the late Hon. George H. Gilbert, under the firm of Gilbert & Stevens. The firm was dissolved in 1851, Mr. Stevens taking the old mill, where he has continued in the same business to the present time.

He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1853, and a member of the Governor's Council in 1866 and 1867; was

C. A. Stevens.



Eben Sutton

a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts District, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Alvah Crocker. He has held many town offices and many trusts of a public nature.

Was married in 1842 to Maria Tyler, daughter of the late Jonathan Tyler, of Lowell, Mass., by whom he has had two sons and one daughter.

Sutton, Eben. There are some men whose characters are so nobly planned by nature and so plentifully adorned with those virtues which enoble humanity, that it is a duty and a pleasure to write their biographies and hand them as memorials to posterity for its benefit and instruction. The subject of this sketch was the second son of William and Elizabeth Sutton, natives of Ipswich, Mass. He was born September 11th, 1803, in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass, and followed his father's business until he reached his twentieth year, when he took charge of a woolen mill lately bought by his father, and at whose death he became the owner. Little by little did he creep onward until he became among the largest producers, though not without passing through all the vicissitudes and fluctuations attendant upon such careers. Mr. Sutton's interests were not confined to the woolen mills, for we find him with large moneyed interests in some of the largest and best known companies in Massachusetts. He was a stirring, practical man, both in his business and private life. He did much, and all honorably, and his friends can look back upon his past unsullied career with conscious pride and satisfaction. Eben Sutton, Esq., liberally dispensed his charities while living, and saw and enjoyed the fruits, yet he did all without the slightest show or ostentation. At his death, which occurred December 11th, 1864, he was President of the Danvers Bank. Mr. Sutton's connection with this bank was co-existent with the greater portion of his business life, and hardly less so with the duration of the bank itself. He became a Director ten years after the first charter, and so remained until 1851, when, upon the decease of Mr. Shellaber, he was chosen President. He had a strong feeling of personal pride in the

success of the institution, arising from the fact that his father was one of its founders and its first President, and then all the principles, habits and views which went to make up his character as a business man combined to give him a deep interest in its welfare, and to lead him to exert all his energies to secure its prosperity. He was disinterested and unselfish, for he never, at the bank, received the smallest amount of what is commonly known as accommodation. But no effort, no expenditure of time or labor did he spare. He seemed to give to its concerns a preference over his own private affairs, and would, if need were, sacrifice matters of personal interest might he thus preserve it from loss or risk. Sagacious, judicious, cautious and firm, there have been times when these qualities, exercised to a degree which may have seemed almost stern and severe, were the means of rescuing the bank from imminent peril, and placing it upon foundations of solid and enduring strength. That eminent success attended Mr. Sutton's efforts this board and all the stockholders of the bank well know, and its present prosperous condition fully attests. While our official connection with the deceased naturally leads us to dwell upon these services and qualities which were thus peculiarly known to us, we cannot refrain from alluding to the traits of character which he manifested to all, and in every sphere of his busy life. He had thorough integrity, and no man held higher views of what was honest and honorable in business transactions or felt deeper scorn for what he believed to be dishonest or mean. He had great forethought and wide comprehension, and yet was singularly prudent and of almost extreme caution. His energy was without limit, his will indomitable, and he knew no such word as fail. He was ever ready to encourage public and private enterprise, but the cost must first be counted and the groundwork made sure. He would lend aid liberally and bestow charity bountifully, but his calm judgment must commend the cause and the object be one which he knew to be worthy. Apparently impulsive, because the expressions of his judgment were so quick and decided that they seemed to be the promptings of the moment, he was governed by reasonable convictions and

Bayard Taylor

settled principles. In his manners and speech, while abrupt and free, he was kind, genial and warm-hearted, and of marked plainness and simplicity at the time of his death. He was also connected with the S. & D. Agri. Corporation, President of the Essex Railroad Company, where, in the even and placid tenor of his own way he wielded large affairs with great apparent ease and with uniform success. He became early and strongly interested in the establishment of the road. He was a Director from the first, and always looked upon as a safe and wise counselor. He was also President of the Pemberton Company of Boston, where he was an active, energetic and faithful officer, cautious and sound in his judgments, discreet and conciliatory in his policy, and entirely devoted to the duties that pertain to the offices of trust and responsibility he so successfully filled.

Sweatman, V. C. The subject of this sketch has been in the malting business since 1845, and to-day ranks among the largest in his branch of business in Pennsylvania. No man really occupies a more enviable position in the community of which he is a member, nor more clearly exemplifies the legitimate result of well-directed energy, industry and thoroughness of purpose. The house he occupies in malting covers an area of 100x140 feet, and is six stories high; it was originally built by Mr. Gaul in 1850. The business and building was purchased by Mr. Sweatman in 1863, who, a few years later, enlarged it to a malting capacity of 150,000 bushels annually. It is fitted up with the latest and best improved machinery to facilitate and economize labor, enabling him to sell his products at the minimum of profit. To show how well the brewers appreciate the quality of his productions, we have only to say he disposes of nearly all his malt in the city.

Warren, L. L. The subject of this sketch was born August 2d, 1808, in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The circumstances of his early life aided largely to develop the marked traits of his character, self-dependence, economy, and exactness, coupled with a deep interest in the welfare of the public.

Being familiar from early childhood with the occupation of his father, Major Eli Warren, he became, in 1832, partner with him in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Desiring to establish in business for himself, he came West in 1835, having married Mary Ann, daughter of Asa Wood, and located at Louisville, Ky. Here he established, with his father-in-law, a boot and shoe store. Having carried on this business for forty-three years, he finds but three or four of the wholesale merchants who were in Louisville when he came West remaining. Having made steady progress, his establishment now ranks among the first of the shoe houses of this city.

Mr. Warren's financial talent was brought into public use by his being placed in the Board of Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Upon the death of its President, John Milton, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. In 1865 a charter was obtained for a new bank, the Falls City. This bank went into operation with a capital of $400,000. H. C. Pindell was chosen cashier, and Mr. Warren President, which office the latter now holds.

In 1869 Mr. Warren was appointed a Trustee of the Public School of Louisville. He served in the board nine years, and has been for several years chairman of its financial committee. The condition of the ward schools when he came into the board led him to inquire what was necessary to bring them up to a standard that the public had a right to require. Being convinced that the great need was of competent teachers, he urged the establishment of a Training School for teaching the theory of imparting instruction and its methods; and for furnishing an opportunity of practical illustration of both. To profit by the experience of other cities, Mr. Warren visited Boston, New York, and other places, examining their Normal Schools. On returning home, he urged the board to set apart the new building in the Fourth Ward for the Training School. With an accomplished teacher at its head the school gave entire satisfaction. The introduction of the graduates of this institution as teachers in the ward schools has very much improved the standard of instruction.

In connection with the education of youth, Mr. Warren is President of the Presbyterian Female School of Louisville; has been for several years a Trustee of Danville Theological Seminary, and also of Centre College. To the latter he made a donation of $10,000, and has charge of their finances.

For several years Mr. Warren has been President of the Louisville Agricultural Works.

While closely confined with his business, he has not neglected his religious duties, but has made his financial talent subservient to the interest of the church. Having become a member of Second Presbyterian Church, in 1842, he, with sixty others, formed the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected elder in 1859. For many years he acted as their Treasurer. He was also superintendent of its Sabbath school for twenty years. During this time he established two branch schools. Two churches in the city owe their existence to his liberality—one of one hundred and twenty members, the other of forty. To these churches he gave property, and assisted in erecting places of worship. His own pastor, Rev. A. B. Simpson, feeling the pressure of church growth, urged upon his congregation the erection of a new building. Steps were taken to that effect, a lot purchased on Broadway, and the name of the church changed to Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. Having visited with his pastor a number of the eastern churches, Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle was taken as a model for this building. Towards this enterprise, Mr. Warren contributed twelve thousand dollars.

In a word, he has not hid his Lord's talent in the ground, but has gained others besides, and has used them not merely for his own selfish interest, but for the welfare of the public. The confidence placed in him by all the institutions with which he was connected bears testimony of an unmistakable character to his financial ability.

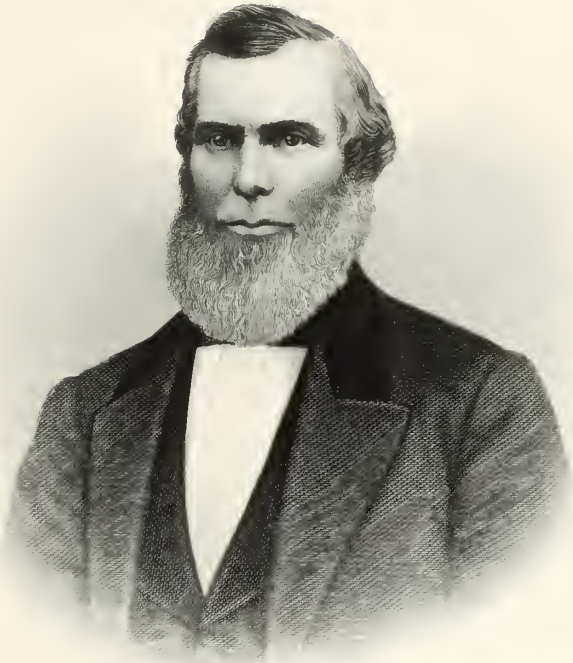
He has recently been elected President of the Orphan's Home of Louisville.

Washburn, William B., was born in Winchendon, Mass., Jan-

uary 31, 1820. He graduated at Yale College, 1844, and at once engaged in the manufacturing business. He was also identified with banking, and was President of the Greenfield Bank. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, and in 1854 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses. In 1871, during his fifth term in Congress, he was nominated and elected Governor of Massachusetts, and resigned his position in Congress, to accept the office, January 1st, 1872. He was nominated and re-elected twice, but during his third term he was, in 1874, elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Charles Sumner.

Wilcox, Philo F., late one of Springfield's most wealthy and respected citizens, was born in Berlin, Conn., June 7, 1805, and was the son of Stephen Wilcox, one of those industrious, honest farmers for which that State has been so famous.

Philo received a very ordinary common school education, and at an early age was made familiar with the work of the farm, continuing to help his father till his eighteenth year, when thinking that farming did not offer the opportunities for advancement that he would like to enjoy, he moved to Springfield, and was apprenticed to the trade of tinsmith with his brother Phillip, who had been established in that city for some time. So well did Philo succeed at his trade, that soon after becoming of age, his brother made him a partner with him in his business. After a few years, however, he bought of his brother a branch of the business, and located on Main street near State. Success crowned his efforts, and by energy, enterprise and careful management he was enabled, in 1840, to retire from mercantile business with a competency. Though, as good business men are always in demand, Mr. Wilcox did not long remain idle, for we find that he was chosen Director and Vice-President of the Chicopee Bank, October 5th, of the same year, which office he held till he became special director, on the death of George Bliss, the President,



G. D. F. Wilcox

Emerson Wight

in June, 1850. Mr. Wilcox was the special director of the bank till October 7, 1851, when he was elected its President, a position he filled with marked ability till the time of his death, and though he tendered his resignation some years before, on account of failing health, it was not accepted. Mr. Wilcox was also a large real estate holder, investing judiciously, and erected some very fine buildings in "the city," where he spent most of his life. He also opened several streets, one of which bears his name, another the name of his birthplace, both of which will be lasting testimonies.

In the latter years of his life, Mr. Wilcox was frequently an invalid. A man of extraordinary business capacity, indomitable will and energy, upright and fair in all his associations and transactions through life. Mr. Wilcox stood high in the community as a gentleman, a philanthropist, and in every way beyond the imputation of ever designing wrong to any one with whom he transacted business, during the long years of his useful life, and he not only obtained position and fortune, but added wealth, character and stamina to the city of Springfield. He was taken from this "world of woe," January 9th, 1871, and his loss mourned by his family and a large circle of friends.

Mr. Wilcox was married November 9th, 1826, to Miss Orpha J., daughter of Asa Wood, of Sommers, Conn., who survives him, and by whom he had seven children. One daughter only, Mrs. S. U. Cadwell, of New York, survives.

Wright, Emerson, was born in Starbridge, Worcester County, Mass., March 27, 1815, and is the son of David Wright, a surveyor and lumber dealer. Emerson only received an ordinary education from the common schools, though he had a finishing course in an academy for three terms, a privilege that most boys did not enjoy in his day. At an early age he was made acquainted with work, for we find him, when about twelve, helping his father on the farm and in the mill. As was the custom in those days, he remained at home till his twenty-first year; he then took his father's farm, having full charge of it till 1846, when he thought he would make a start in the world for himself. He went to

West Springfield and bought a grist mill, which he sold out in 1847, removing to Springfield. From that time he had contracts for furnishing wood to the many railroads in the vicinity of Springfield, among which were the Boston & Albany, Connecticut River, Vermont Valley, New London & Palmer, Long Island, New York & New Haven, New Haven, Hartford & Springfield, New Haven & Northampton, and some others. In 1853 Mr. Wright met with a very painful and serious accident by which he lost both his limbs, which had to be amputated below the knee. The accident was the result of being run over by a passenger train. This would have been the means of discouraging any man of less determination of purpose. But as soon as Mr. Wright had sufficiently recovered, we again find him faithfully at his post. Mr. Wright's interests have for many years been with Springfield, and in 1864 we find him engaged in the erection of business blocks, at which he did more or less till 1875. In that year, in the great fire, he lost one of his blocks, and in 1876 two more, which entailed a heavy personal loss, notwithstanding which they have all been replaced.

The appreciation of the worth of Mr. Wright by the public has been shown in many ways, for we find he was, in 1869, elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1870, in 1872 and 1873 was elected alderman, and in the Fall of 1874 was chosen by the people to preside over them as Mayor of the city, which office he has since and still holds. It is unnecessary to say the people are more than satisfied with the ability and impartiality with which he attends to every detail of his office which is for their interest, and we know there have been many important reforms.

By an industry that has never wavered, by an integrity that is unimpeached, Mr. Wright has gained position, wealth, and the esteem of all citizens, and though his life has been a quiet one, he owes his progress and success entirely to his own exertions and energy, and he is truly known as a self-made man.

Mr. Wright was first married to Margaret B. Gleason, of Warren, Mass., who died in 1858. Second time married to Lizzie N. Lewis, of Walpole, Mass., in 1862, by whom he has had one daughter.

HOTELS.

Burbank House, the leading hotel of this village, was built in 1870 by the oldest and most prominent builder of the place, Mr. A. Burbank, and was opened to the public by him in 1871. The house, opposite the depot, is fitted up in the most approved style, and has all modern improvements; the rooms are heated by steam and are supplied with running water. The table groans with all the delicacies of the season, and the hotel taken as a whole can not fail to meet with the approbation of the most fastidious. We cheerfully recommend it to the readers of this work.

Holyoke House.—Nothing has been more fully identified with the growth and advancement of this flourishing city than the present Holyoke House, which was built in 1848 by Ross & Dillon at a cost of more than $100,000. The house has always been well kept, has offered inducements to those thinking of engaging in manufacturing, second only to "the natural resources." In 1864 the property was bought by the Parsons Paper Company, and in 1869 was leased to the present proprietor, E. M. Belden, who has done everything in his power to make it homelike and comfortable to the traveling public. And though the house is not at the present time finished in the most modern style of the hotels built at a later day, we can safely say that the owners will this year give it a thorough overhauling, and will not let expense deter them from making it equal to any in the State. It is a fine four story and a half brick building, and is the main feature of Depot Square, the Post-Office being in the rotunda. The rooms are large, light and airy, and the table would not fail to meet with the approbation of the most fastidious. It is in every respect first-class. We cheerfully recommend it to the readers of this work.

Mansion House, Greenfield.—The site on which stands the present Mansion House has for many years served a similar purpose. The present building was erected many years ago, and since then has always been known as the "Mansion House." In 1855, the property was bought by H. W. Clapp, Esq., who, after thoroughly renovating, leased it to J. M. Decker, formerly of Lawrence, Mass., and who kept it only a short time, when it was leased by H. B. Stevens & Son, who remained its proprietors for fifteen years. At this time, or about 1871, the property was bought by Geo. Doolittle, who enlarged the house to its present size, and continued its proprietor till 1875, when the property was bought by Mr. Peleg Adams, a farmer, and leased by him to the present proprietor, G. T. C. Holden, Esq., who is also the proprietor of the Farren House of Turner's Falls.

The present Mansion House may be thus truthfully and impartially described: it has a frontage of 160 by 100 feet on Main and Federal streets; is four stories high, of brick; containing all modern improvements known to the hotel world; is heated by steam throughout, and has most excellent high, light, and airy rooms, most exquisitely furnished, which are equalled by few houses in the State.

Everything is so ordered and arranged that an air of pleasantry and comfort pervades in all parts of the house. Cleanliness is also one of the noticeable features, and the most fastidious could not help being more than satisfied.

There is only one thing more comforting to a hungry man than the anticipation of a good meal, and that is the full realization of sitting down to a table filled with all the luxurious edibles of the season before him, and the satisfaction of all guests of the above house is fully marked on their features on making their exit from the dining room.

It can be plainly seen that the above comforts have been the result of experience and well-directed labor on the part of the gentlemanly and courteous proprietor, and the efficiency of those in his employ. We know of no hotel in this State that we can more conscientiously and

cheerfully recommend to the readers of this work than the Mansion House at Greenfield.

Massasoit House.—No hotel has been more fully identified with the history of the State of Massachusetts, and none in the country has gained a more enviable national and foreign reputation than the Massasoit House of Springfield. The original house was built by Messrs. M. and E. S. Chapin, in 1842, having a frontage of 60 feet on Main, by 80 on Railroad streets, was opened to the public by them June 28th, 1842, and by reference to the old books we find the first name registered was that of Moses Mann, Esq., of Boston.

From the day of opening, the hotel experienced a liberal patronage, which had increased to such an extent by 1845, that it was found necessary to make an addition by erecting a wooden structure fronting 90 feet on Main Street. Finding, in 1847, that the room was still inadequate to meet the demands of the public, another addition was made, being a four-story brick wing 40 feet on Railroad street, and extending back 100 feet. At the same time was built and fitted up the kitchen ; which, together with the laundry, ice-house, and engineer room (added two years later), are entirely separate from the hotel proper.

In 1858 the frame building which was added in 1845 was removed to give place to the magnificent brick structure which now occupies the ground, and which forms such a prominent feature of the present hotel.

During the past thirty-five years the house has entertained most of America's prominent authors, poets and statesmen. Such men as Daniel Webster and Herr Kossuth and many others, have made speeches from the balcony in front of the house. Jenny Lind has been a guest of the house for weeks together. Many foreign dignitaries and officials have been entertained, and even Dukes and Princes have been the guests of this well known hostelry.

There are very few cases in the history of our country where a hotel has been under one management for so long a period as the "Massasoit House" of Springfield has been under the management of M. and E. S.

Chapin. And there are none in the country to-day that have a fairer record or higher reputation at home or abroad.

The hotel contains 150 rooms, and has ample accommodations for 200 guests. The rooms are large, light, and airy, and modern improvements are found in all parts of the house.

As the above is only intended as a historical sketch, and to eulogize on all the good qualities of "this house," would only be recapitulation. And as those who have been its guests have never been known to say aught against it; and every one who names it, does so in praise; we will leave the readers to form their own opinion, till such a time as they find it convenient to judge for themselves, when they will undoubtedly be of the same opinion as the author, that "The Massasoit House has no superior in the country."

Wilson House, North Adams.—The leading hotel of this flourishing manufacturing village was built in 1866 by Mr. A. B. Wilson (the inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine), at a cost of $140,000, and was opened to the public by him in 1867. At the end of one year it was leased by the "Manufacturers' Association," and re-leased by them to A. E. Richmond, of the old Berkshire House, who soon after re-leased it to Messrs. E. Rogers and H. M. Streator, who kept it till the close of the "Association's" five years' lease. The property was then bought by John F. Arnold for $90,000, and after many improvements had been made, was leased to Streator, Smith & Co., they keeping it about two and a half years, and during the time they were its proprietors, the property passed into the hands of the North Adams Bank, who are the present owners. In 1877, Mr. F. E. Swift became the sole proprietor, and has remained such till the present time, though the management of the house since May 1st, 1876, has been left entirely in the hands of Mr. S. C. Fleming, who has done everything to make it homelike and pleasant to the traveling public. The house is first class in all its appointments, and we cheerfully recommend it to all.